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U.S. 'IMPUDENT LIE' ON ARMS PROPOSALS CONDEMNED

LD281416 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Official spokesman of Washington again pretend that they are forgetful simpletons, feigning that the Soviet Union has not allegedly advanced any proposals on the establishment of equal levels for nuclear warheads and medium-range delivery vehicles in Europe for both sides.

A State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, stated at yesterday's press conference that the United States seeks to make the USSR tell the USA what equal level for the number of warheads and medium-range land-based missiles it would agree to. He said that the USSR, however, did not do so up to now.

Such an assertion is an impudent lie.

The Soviet Union is known to have suggested coming to terms on a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe by the two sides approximately from 1,000 down to 300 units. In so doing the USSR expressed readiness to have only 162 missiles as a result of the reductions, i.e., exactly the number of missiles which NATO members Britain and France have now.

The Soviet Union has suggested establishing equal lower levels -- 138 units on each side -- for medium-range aircraft -- nuclear delivery vehicles. Under the Soviet proposal equal levels should be also agreed upon for nuclear warheads, with due regard, of course, for the respective armaments of Britain and France.

It is precisely the United States that has up to now given no reply to the Soviet side's legitimate question: What kind of parity would suit Washington, if equal levels for NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries for medium-range missiles and for medium-range aircraft and for the number of nuclear weapons on these delivery vehicles are unacceptable to the U.S. side?

The point is that the United States seeks not parity but unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, and a further build-up in NATO's nuclear potential for the purpose of upsetting the parity that has been established in Europe in recent years. It is precisely these goals that are served by the so-called "zero" and "interim" options suggested by the U.S. side.

The Soviet Union will never accept, of course, such proposals.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS UN DISARMAMENT PROCEEDINGS

LD241220 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The Disarmament Committee is carrying on its proceedings here. The leaders of most delegations voice in their addresses dissatisfaction over the fact that the United States and its closest NATO allies are hampering talks on different aspects of the limitation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, in particular, blocking the solution of such urgent problems as the prevention of nuclear war, the ending of the nuclear arms race, and nuclear disarmament.

At the same time, many delegations characterize the complex of proposals put forward by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, in his speech at the latest session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and formulated in the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union as realistic ways to progress in disarmament talks and another confirmation of the consistent Soviet policy of peace.

V.L. Israelyan, the leader of the Soviet delegation, stressed the responsibility of the Disarmament Committee for the accomplishment of the major task of our time, the prevention of nuclear war. We have on our negotiating table, he said, constructive and well-balanced initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries on all the questions of the agenda of the committee, initiatives which take account of the security interests of all the states. However, the speaker continued, work cannot yet be started to draft future international agreements because of the stand of the United States and other Western countries. Attempts continue incessantly to drag the committee into fruitless debates on minor technical matters. Obviously, progress in the solution of disarmament problems does not satisfy those who view it as a threat to their militarist plans.

Representatives of a group of nonaligned countries actively call for overcoming the deadlock at the talks. A. de Souza de Silva, leader of the Brazilian delegation, said that an immediate end to nuclear weapons test would be a dependable barrier to the further qualitative progress of the deadly arsenals. Regrettably, he said, the USSR alone out of the five nuclear powers is taking realistic steps to resolve this problem as soon as possible, whereas for the United States it is not urgent. Britain actually shows no interest in it, while France and China have altogether refused to participate in the activities of a special working group on the complete and comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

Morocco's chief delegate 'Ali Skali, voiced regret over the fact that the committee has not yet taken the long overdue decision to enlarge the mandate of the special working group.

Indonesian delegate N. Sutresna said that the international situation had been further aggravated because of the formulation of the doctrines of 'limited' nuclear war and winnability of nuclear war.

A discordant note was struck by the address of the British delegate, who tried to prove that it was unnecessary to establish a special working body to prevent the arms race in outer space and who also claimed that there were no proper conditions for drafting an international agreement on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

U.S. Position Assailed

LD272051 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] The summer session of the Disarmament Committee is continuing in the Geneva Palais des Nations.

There are dozens of problems, which profoundly concern the world public, on the agenda of this important international forum. Unfortunately, for many months now, a positive solution of these problems has failed to emerge as a result of the obstructionist position of the delegations from the United States and its closest NATO allies.

For example, the U.S. delegation tried not to allow the inclusion on the session's agenda of even so vital an issue as averting nuclear war. And it comes as no surprise that representatives of a very wide variety of states have sharply criticized the U.S. delegation's position.

Many of those who spoke have been giving the highest praise to the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union in the struggle to strengthen international security, to curb the arms race and to consolidate peace and detente.

NATO 'Hampering' Talks

LD251556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] The Disarmament Committee is continuing its work in Geneva. In the speeches by the heads of the majority of delegations dissatisfaction was expressed with the fact that the United States and it closest NATO allies are hampering the talks on various aspects of the limitation of the arms race and disarmament.

Head of the Soviet delegation Israelyan stressed the Disarmament Committee's responsibility in solving the main task of the present time -- the prevention of nuclear war.

START DELEGATIONS' PLENARY MEETINGS REPORTED

28 June Meeting

LD281211 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 28 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at strategic arms limitation and reduction talks was held here today.

29 June Meeting

LD291008 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 29 TASS -- A meeting of the heads of the delegations at the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation and reduction talks was held here today.

MOSCOW SUMMIT CONCLUDES, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Delegations List; Communique

PM281709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A meeting of leading party and state figures of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR took place 28 June 1983 in Moscow. Taking part in the meeting were:

From the Bulgarian People's Republic: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, head of the delegation; Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian Minister of National Defense; Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs;

From the Hungarian People's Republic: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, head of the delegation; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Frigyes Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian minister of foreign affairs; Karoly Csemi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and state secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Defense;

From the German Democratic Republic: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, head of the delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs;

From the Polish People's Republic: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, head of the delegation; Joszef Czyrek, member of the politburo and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish minister of foreign affairs; Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the delegation; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian minister of national defense; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian minister of foreign affairs;

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, head of the delegation; N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, head of the delegation; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs, Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense.

The meeting participants exchanged opinions on the recent development of international events and adopted the following joint statement.

Joint Statement

The meeting's participants, having jointly analyzed the situation that is taking place in Europe and the world as a whole, express concern on behalf of their socialist states at the continuing heightening of tension, the further destabilization of interstate relations, and at the growth of the threat of nuclear war with its catastrophic consequences. They deem it necessary to draw the attention of all countries and peoples to these dangers.

The assessments and conclusions regarding the development of the international situation contained in the Political Declaration adopted 5 January 1983 by the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact members states' Political Consultative Committee were confirmed at the meeting.

This applies to the conclusion about the growing determination of the peoples and all progressive and peace-loving forces to put an end to the arms race, move on to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and ensure the development of all states in conditions of equality, respect for sovereignty and national independence and in an atmosphere of cooperation, security, and peace.

This also applies to the conclusion of the Prague Political Declaration about the negative factors influencing the state of international relations and engendering an exacerbation of the situation. These factors have, of late, been manifesting themselves with even greater force.

The arms race is assuming unprecedented scope. The United States and certain of its allies do not themselves even conceal the fact that by their actions they are pursuing the attainment of military superiority. Work is being conducted on the creation of bases for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European NATO member countries. Programs for the production and deployment of new strategic ground-, sea-, and air-launched nuclear weapons are being implemented. Operational [boyevyye] space systems are being developed for inflicting strikes against targets in space and on the ground. Fundamentally new systems of conventional armaments are being created which come near to being weapons of mass destruction in terms of their combat parameters. Military spending, which lies as a heavy burden on the people's shoulders, is increasing sharply.

In these conditions the meeting's participants express alarm in connection with the lack of progress at the talks on arms limitation and reduction. This applies to the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, on the limitations and reduction of strategic arms, and equally to the work of the Geneva disarmament committee and the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The meeting's participants also draw attention to the fact that the kindling of the arms race is being accompanied by statements about some kind of desire for flexibility at the negotiations on their limitation and reduction and by the assertion of the false thesis that the buildup of military might can allegedly serve the interests of peace and of the security of the peoples. The states represented at the meeting resolutely reject such a policy.

The toughening of the imperialist policy of force and diktat, of confrontation among states, and of consolidating and redistributing "spheres of influence" and also the further buildup of imperialism's aggressive actions are leading to a still greater exacerbation of the international situation. Attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states and of many other states are becoming increasingly frequent, mutually advantageous economic links are being disrupted, hostile campaigns are being launched against the socialist countries and other methods of pressure are being used. In various regions of the world, existing hotbeds of military tension and crisis situations are growing still more complicated and new ones are being created, the danger that these will spread is increasing, undeclared wars are being waged against a number of independent states, and a foreign military presence alien to national interests is being implanted. The just demands for the establishment of a new world economic order are being turned down and the gulf in the economic development of countries is continuing to deepen.

This entire policy is profoundly at variance with the vital interests and aspirations of the peoples of Europe and the whole world, which are so vividly manifested in the numerous mass antiwar demonstrations calling for the right of people and nations to a free, worthy, and peaceful existence to be ensured and in the speeches of parliamentarians, scientists, physicians, and representatives of public circles at various international forums such as the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War," held recently in Prague.

The meeting participants believe that the prevailing situation faces all states and all peoples with the question of how to prevent a further dangerous development of the situation and prevent the world from sliding to disaster. In the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1983 the socialist states represented at the present meeting in Moscow put forward a broad program of action aimed at lessening international tension and removing the military threat.

They reaffirm the topicality and effectiveness of this program and again oppose competition in the sphere of nuclear arms and any military rivalry in general. They are firmly convinced that no world problems, including the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved by military means.

What is needed in the present situation is urgent measures capable of diminishing [otodvinut] the threat of war and turning the course of world events in the direction of detente and the improvement of interstate relations.

The meeting participants regard the speediest ending of the arms race and the transition to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, as the key question of our time and believe that it is necessary to do everything to implement these vital aims and to preserve peace, civilization, and life on earth. They reaffirm their readiness to make every effort to resolve these questions by means of talks.

The removal of the threat of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent is of the greatest importance in this context.

While seeking the complete liberation of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, the meeting participants believe that it is necessary to secure at the least an accord precluding the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the West European countries and envisaging corresponding reductions in the existing medium-range facilities in Europe with a view to ensuring balance at the lowest possible level. The reaching of such an accord is possible if both sides, displaying mutual understanding and political will, are guided by broad considerations of peace and security. The states represented at the meeting approach the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe from precisely this standpoint.

The meeting expressed full support for the Soviet proposals aimed at a fair reduction of the medium-range nuclear arms now in existence. The meeting participants call for everything to be done to ensure that an accord on the nondeployment in Europe of new medium-range facilities that is based on proposals acceptable to both sides is reached this year at the talks.

They are confident that, given strict observance by both sides of the principle of equality and equal security, the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms can be placed on a constructive path and that a mutually acceptable accord meeting the interests of the strengthening of world peace can be reached at them.

They believe it is necessary more rapidly to begin talks on prohibiting the deployment of any kind of weapons in outer space and to preclude the possibility of the arms race spreading to space.

The meeting participants express the conviction that in the interests of peace and the peoples' security it is necessary:

To implement without delay a freeze on the nuclear arms of all the nuclear powers, primarily the USSR and the United States;

For the nuclear powers that have not yet done this to assume a pledge on not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

The states taking part in the meeting again call on the NATO states to begin without delay direct talks in order to reach an agreement on not increasing military spending as from 1 January 1984 and on specific measures for the practical mutual reduction of that spending in the subsequent period so that the resources thus released can be used for the needs of economic and social development, including that of the developing countries. They express the hope that the NATO states will respond to this appea.

They also await the NATO states' agreement to embark on a practical examination of the proposal for a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states, open to all states of the world.

The states represented at the meeting again advocate the implementation of proposals to create nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe, the Balkans, and other parts of Europe and the holding of corresponding talks on these issues.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of and need for the speediest completion of the Madrid meeting with positive results according with the European peoples' expectations and ensuring both the convening of a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe and the continuity of the multifaceted process initiated in Helsinki. This would be an important contribution to the assertion of a policy of peace, detente, and cooperation.

To achieve specific accords on urgent questions in the field of halting of the arms race and normalizing the international situation, it is essential to make the maximum efforts, to conduct the talks in a businesslike manner and positive spirit, to take steps promoting the creation of a favorable atmosphere for their progress, and not to take actions which could complicate them.

The states represented at the meeting reaffirm most forcibly that they oppose any steps leading to the expansion of NATO's sphere of operation or to the creation of any new military-political groupings. For their part, they state that they are not seeking to expand the sphere of operation of their own alliance and have no intention of taking any steps in this direction.

Proceeding from the interests of peace and their own security, the states taking part in the meeting state that in no circumstances will they allow military superiority to be achieved over them. They resolutely advocate ensuring equilibrium of forces at the lowest level. In this connection, they draw attention to the stated position of their top state organs on this issue.

They also confirm their principled position with regard to the fact that the territorial and political realities of present-day Europe are inviolable.

The states represented at the meeting are firmly convinced that peace cannot be strengthened on the paths of the arms race. They are consistent opponents of cranking up this race. Only the limitation, reduction, and destruction of armaments and steps leading to universal and total disarmament under strict international control can bring mankind lasting and reliable peace.

In the Helsinki Final Act, the 35 states taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe solemnly undertook to make detente both a continuous and an increasingly viable and comprehensive process of universal scope. They unanimously stated their desire to develop better and closer relations among themselves in all spheres and thus to overcome the antagonism stemming from the nature of their relations in the past and to achieve better mutual understanding.

Guided by the spirit and letter of these lofty undertakings, the states taking part in the meeting will continue to develop their relations with other states on the basis of peaceful coexistence. They urge the European countries to do everything necessary to avert the nuclear threat from Europe and to turn Europe into a continent of peace free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, into a continent where all states would cooperate on the basis of total equality and mutual respect, in the interests of their peoples' progress and well-being, tranquillity, mutual understanding, and security in Europe and throughout the world.

They urgently appeal to the NATO countries and all countries of the world to weigh up soberly and objectively the menacing tendencies of the present development of international relations and to draw sensible conclusions according with man's deepest interests.

They express their readiness to pool their efforts with the efforts of all countries irrespective of their sociopolitical systems, with all those who advocate the consolidation of peace and international security, with a view to taking practical steps capable of preventing the worst. The time for this must not be allowed to slip by.

Meeting Held in 'Secrecy'

LD281505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Warsaw Pact members believe that "possibilities still exist for overcoming the current crisis situation" in relations between the two blocs.

This claim has been made by well-informed domestic sources after this morning's 2-hour session of East European party and state leaders. According to the same sources, this extraordinary summit does not intend to "shut the door" on any talks and contacts between the existing military alliances, but "on the contrary," it wishes to stress the need "to look for constructive approaches" for their prolongation.

In this context, as domestic sources claim, it is not out of the question for some Prague and Soviet initiatives to be relaunched from this meeting too. It is difficult to forecast how much these initiatives can be "enriched" with innovations, in addition to the proposals already known. According to these circles, the Soviet Union and its allies have "made maximum efforts" and "shown the necessary flexibility" but have met with a "wall of silence on the part of NATO" which has "rejected in advance" every one of their proposals without considering them.

However, in spite of this, Moscow circles claim that the current Moscow summit should not be expected to launch "any kind of ultimatum," but rather another "call for halting the nuclear madness." The circles claim that it could happen that the USSR will not end its unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its "SS-20" missiles overnight. There should, however, equally be no doubt that the realization of "adequate measures" for strengthening the Warsaw Pact's nuclear potential will be enforced, for the purpose of "maintaining the balance of power with NATO," as Ustinov said yesterday.

For the time being, one can only surmise what this implies. Recently, Western analysts in Moscow have been concerned a great deal with it. Taking their cue from Moscow press articles, from Ustinov's speech yesterday and from Andropov's speech at the last CPSU Central Committee session, they consider the bringing of Soviet "SS-20" missiles closer to the U.S. Pershings due to be deployed in West Germany as "an accomplished fact." They see the territories of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and even Hungary and Bulgaria as the areas for the future deployment of these weapons. However, this is pure surmise, and applies particularly to the intimation that Bulgaria could become a country with medium-range missiles because Sofia is a supporter of the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans which the USSR so far has unreservedly supported.

Western analyses do not see a great military effect in the Soviet missiles being brought closer to the FRG and other Western countries; however they do consider that these will render difficult the political and social climate in Western Europe, and that as a result, it will be Kohl's coalition in Bonn which will have the biggest problems because of its psychological effect on the growth of dissatisfaction with the additional U.S. arming of that country.

It is claimed that the session this morning, which was chaired by Andropov and lasted 2 hours, did not exhaust all the questions that provided the reason for the meeting being held. It is rumored in foreign circles in Moscow that the Warsaw Pact defense ministers could tomorrow visit the Baltic area and western Ukraine where Soviet Armed Forces maneuvers are due to begin tomorrow.

However, nothing -- including the fact that all the East European party and state leaders have met in the Kremlin -- was officially reported by 1600 Moscow time today in any form whatsoever to the Soviet public. This mystery in the history of the Warsaw Pact and of its summit meetings in terms of its secrecy and clampdown on sources of information reminds us only of the November 1978 Moscow meeting when East European leaders discussed the member countries' share in financing the cost of maintaining their joint forces.

'Individual Consultations'

AU281255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 28 Jun 83

["Moscow Summit Concluded" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Informed circles in Moscow claim that the meeting of the heads of states and parties of the Warsaw Pact member countries has exhausted its agenda with its session this morning. The individual consultations and exchange of views between the state and party leaders are next and they will last until this evening when Yuriy Andropov, head of the Soviet party and state, will give a dinner in their honor. According to the same sources, it is expected that an official announcement on this summit meeting will be issued tonight.

Ceausescu Seen Off by Gromyko

AU281740 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpt] On his departure from Moscow, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; and Rakhmanin, first deputy department chief at the party Central Committee. Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador to Moscow, was also present.

CEMA NONFERROUS METALLURGY COMMISSION MEETS

PM271602 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The CEMA Permanent Commission on cooperation in the sphere of nonferrous metallurgy has had a routine meeting in Leningrad. It was attended by delegations from the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia. The commission determined areas of future scientific and technical cooperation in the development of energy-saving and wastefree technology and utilization of nonferrous scrap metal. The joint work by metallurgists is to accelerate the creation of a single, standardized base of electronic equipment, new microprocessors, and robots in the CEMA countries.

SOVIET DELEGATE COMMENTS ON WORLD PEACE ASSEMBLY

LD280912 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" has ended its work in Prague. We now switch over to Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee and head of the Soviet delegation to this assembly:

[Begin recording] This assembly has shown the world's growing understanding of the need for joint actions. One hundred and thirty-two countries were represented here. They sent 3,296 participants to the assembly. There were 1,843 national organizations, trade unions, peace movements, women's, youth, and student organizations, as well as political parties represented here. I must say that this is the first time in the entire postwar history of the peace movement that a meeting of political and public figures representing such a broad spectrum of political convictions has taken place.

Chronic liars from the State Department apparatus distributed this pamphlet of lies on the eve of the assembly. It has its origins in the State Department's Bureau of Public Affairs. The pamphlet says that this assembly represents a gathering of communists but only communists who, they say, got together here in order to support Soviet foreign policy versus U.S. foreign policy. It says here that this assembly was allegedly set up by the World Peace Council and the Czechoslovak Communist Party which are controlled from Moscow.

But what is the real state of affairs? Here are the real facts: Of course the communists are represented here. They are always in the vanguard of the peace struggle. There were also figures from the 68 communist and workers parties. But apart from these there were figures from 32 socialist and social-democratic parties and national liberation movements.

There were lively discussions and arguments. But, in the final analysis, there was agreement at all times on the main point, on united actions in the peace struggle.

A great deal of work lies ahead, We will fight on to put an end to the nuclear arms race at all costs. We will fight against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe which would mark the start of a new spiral in the arms race. We will fight to turn Europe into a non-nuclear continent.

In general, that is where all of us present at this assembly stand. "No to nuclear weapons in Europe, either in the West or in the East. No to nuclear weapons anywhere in the world" is our slogan. By joint efforts, I think that the peoples will achieve this. [end recording]

JUNE PLENUM, GERMAN INVASION ANNIVERSARY VIEWED

PM270845 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "History Warns Us"]

[Text] With great enthusiasm, inspiration, and persistence, Soviet people are resolving the tasks of communist building and mobilizing their energy and creative potential to improve developed socialism.

The present problems of this constructive activity of the party and people, and clear guidelines toward the future, are revealed in depth in the policy speech delivered by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central June (1983) Plenum and in the materials and decisions of the plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum examined topical questions of the party's ideological and mass political work in close connection with the tasks of communist creation. In this work, the Central Committee Plenum noted, the special nature of the historical period through which mankind is living must be considered. It has been marked by antagonism between the two diametrically opposed world outlooks, the two political courses of socialism and imperialism -- an antagonism unprecedented in the entire postwar period in terms of its intensity and acuity. The course of socialism is communist creation, the consolidation of peace, and the prevention of aggressive wars. The course of imperialism is the further escalation of the arms race and efforts to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact -- the course of aggression and nuclear war.

In its attempts to halt the progressive changes in the life of mankind and regain its lost positions, imperialism has always embarked and is prepared to embark again on any crime, savagery, and atrocities. This is confirmed by the monstrous crimes of fascist Germany which unleashed World War II and mounted the perfidious attack on the Soviet Union 42 years ago -- on 22 June 1941.

That Sunday in June 1941 at dawn the enemy dropped thousands of bombs, shells and mines on Soviet cities and villages. An enormous army, armed to the teeth, was launched against our country with a view to destroying the USSR -- the world's first socialist state -- obliterating socialism as a system, and paving the way to world rule for German imperialism.

To halt the enemy, turn him back, and utterly defeat him, the forces of the Soviet people and their army had to be exerted to an incredible degree. The war was hard and bloody: it took the lives of 20 million Soviet people.

Returning in our minds and memories to the fighting and the battles of the Great Patriotic War, thinking about the great exploit of the people and armed forces, we are profoundly aware that the Soviet Union's historic victory over the monstrous creature of imperialism -- German fascism -- was supremely natural. It was convincing proof of the mighty vital force of the socialist system, Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the peoples' friendship. The main source of our victory was the party's leading and guiding activity. It was this which ensured the indestructible unity of Soviet society and the power and unprecedented mobility of its economy and military organization. The war showed that there is no force in the world which can destroy socialism or break a people rallied under the party's Leninist banner and devoted to the party's great ideals.

The Soviet people offer the present imperialist lovers of military adventures and latter-day claimants to world rule a reminder of these lessons. Today it is the ruling U.S. imperialist circles which play that unseemly role. As the CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted, the aggressiveness of the extreme reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism has increased sharply. On the captain's bridge of Washington's foreign policy, it was noted from the rostrum of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, representatives of circles with graphically expressed imperial ambitions have now appeared, preaching the cult of force in international relations and claiming to remake the world in accordance with their own yardsticks.

The "defense directive for fiscal 1984-85," elaborated on instructions from the U.S. President, shows how far Washington's "hawks" have gone.

This official document sets as its main task "the destruction of socialism as a socio-political system."

The obstinate U.S. intention to deploy its medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries -- allegedly to defend those countries -- presents a great danger to the cause of peace and the peoples' security. The aim of this venture is obvious: to advance the launch positions of its nuclear forces right up to the USSR's borders and divert a retaliatory strike from U.S. territory toward the U.S. allies. A 5-year plan to "rearm the United States" has been launched. In 5 years the United States plans to spend as much on tools of destruction as it spent in the previous 2 decades.

But any attempts by the reactionary imperialist forces to achieve military superiority over the USSR are vain. The Soviet Union will never allow it. The military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism objectively promotes peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and is a reliable guarantee against the unleashing of nuclear war. "The attainment of this equilibrium," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "is one of the most important results of recent decades. It has demanded considerable efforts and funds from our people and the peoples of the other socialist community countries, and we will not allow it to be upset. We will continue to do everything necessary to safeguard the security of our country and our friends and allies and will increase the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces -- a mighty factor in curbing imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations."

The Soviet people know better than any other the price of peace, and bear aloft the banner of peace over the earth. At the same time they are ready to repulse any aggres-aggressor.

This policy is warmly approved and unanimously supported by the USSR Armed Forces servicemen -- the loyal sons of the Soviet people. Indestructibly rallied around the party and educated by it in the spirit of selfless devotion of the Soviet motherland and socialist internationalism, in single formation with the servicemen of the fraternal armies, they are vigilantly guarding socialism's gains and world peace.

WEST SEEN OBSCURING WORLD WAR II LESSONS

PM270858 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel A. Leontyev, retired: "Remembering the War!"]

[Excerpt] The destiny not only of our own country but of all Europe and the whole world, including the United States, was resolved on the Soviet-German front. Yes, the United States! The Pentagon generals boast that the United States was the "architect of victory." But at the time the self-styled "architect's knees were trembling. THE WASHINGTON POST actually wrote: "You tremble to think what might have happened if the Red Army had collapsed under the onslaught of the advancing German troops, if the Russian people had been less brave and fearless." "Without the Red Army's successful operations, U.S. troops would have been unable to resist the aggressor, and the war would have shifted to the American continent," General G. Marshall, U.S. Army chief of staff, admitted.

They do not remember this across the ocean now. They do not want to remember. They are afraid of the truth about our country and its role in the war. U.S. newspapers recently calculated that over the past 25 years the United States has spent a fantastic sum on preparing for war against the USSR -- about $10 trillion -- while it has spent only pennies on familiarizing itself with the Soviet Union.

Here is the result: "There are many missiles, but there are not enough people with a knowledge of the country which it is planned to deluge with these missiles," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote. Gentlemen who have never seen our country act as "specialist" advisers on the Soviet Union in Washington. It is deemed sufficient that they hate our country....

When one senator was told that there was a museum exhibition in Moscow describing the U.S. troops' attack on young Soviet Russia, he was amazed: "Surely we never attacked them?" Not much more is known about World War II. That applies not only to congressmen but also to the President. Now, at the age of 72, he looks healthy and robust, yet during the war, when he was only 30, he was excused from taking part in combat operations "for health reasons" and served in the Air Force movie section. He engaged in preparing training and propaganda movies....

Nor do many ordinary Americans have any idea about the war. It is no accident that a documentary movie series about the Great Patriotic War was shown in the United States under the title "the Unknown War." Over half of all Americans are unable to say against whom and in alliance with whom our country fought. They are terribly surprised when they learn that the United States was its ally.

The reasons for their poor memory of the war? Bombs never exploded over Americans' homes. Shells did not fall on their cities. They did not lose 20 million people.... Nonetheless, I do not think that is the main point. The main point is that the powers that be in the United States, as in the other NATO countries, are deliberately and consciously trying to make people forget the war, forget the crimes of fascism, forget the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, consign to oblivion the Soviet Army's unrivalled exploit in the war. The U.S., West German, and British newspapers frequently write: "Why remember the war?"; "The events of World War II are no closer than the events of the Napoleonic Wars"; "The date 22 June says nothing to our time."

So that's it! No shame or conscience. Indeed, where could they take something which does not exist? "Says nothing." The memorable date of 22 June still has something to say to those who retain at least a little of their conscience and reason! It says that it is imperialism which is to blame for the piratical wars on earth, which is a rabid animal accustomed to feeding on corpses. It attests to the inexorable retribution against aggressors, the doomed nature of their attempts to destroy socialism, the need for constant vigilance against the intrigues of the enemies of peace. Those are the lessons of the war. We remember them.

Making people forget the war is only to the advantage of those who are preparing a new one, pushing the world toward catastrophe, piling up a mountains of nuclear, bacteriological, chemical, space, and other weapons, deploying their troops, bombers, submarines, and missiles close to Soviet borders. Forgetting is to the advantage of those who rush down the Pentagon corridors with plans for a "first strike," for a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war. Revealing the piratical goals of the authors of these plans, General M. Taylor, retired, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, militated quite recently for the United States to acquire "the ability to inflict on the Soviet Union, in the course of a few hours, damage and losses at least not inferior to those which the Soviet Union suffered during the 4 years of World War II." Of course, he and his friends are reluctant to remember how the last war ended, reluctant to think about the steps leading to the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg....

The U.S. Administration's bellicose ambitions are fully shared by the British Prime Minister. Mrs Thatcher also threatens to press the button and cause our country no less devastation than was inflicted on it by the Hitlerites.

Reproaching the Soviet Union with its alleged "aggressiveness," she zealously acts as a supporter of the deployment of sophisticated U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. It is useful to recall W. Churchill's words in the House of Commons in 1944: "Security -- that's what Russia wants on its western borders. The only thing it expects from its Western neighbors is that they consider the experience of the past 25 years and guarantee that its security will be subject to no threat either from Western neighbors themselves or using their territory. It would be stupid and hypocritical to present this desire of Russia's as a symptom of aggressive policy." But Mrs Thatcher obviously only reads Reagan's speeches today.

Some FRG politicians are obviously suffering from hardening of the arteries too. Revanchists and neo-Nazis have reactivated there, militating for a revision of postwar borders and the rehabilitation of war criminals. They rely on the support of Franz Josef Strauss, who once only stated: "The Germans' task in the second half of the 20th century is to put right Hitler's errors and suppress communism in Europe." Such sentiments are now infiltrating the Bundeswehr.

In an attempt to justify the preparation of a new war and sow hostility and hatred toward our country, U.S. and NATO politicians are ascribing their own sins to us. Thus, FRG Minister of the Interior Zimmermann asserts that "terrible crimes" were committed not by the Hilterites but by those who liberated the German people. The house with its black thoughts officially known as the White House states that "the Russians are monsters," that we have "no morals," that we are "bearers of evil" and in general "capable of anything."

Karl Marx once said that ignorance never helped anyone, but it could serve as the cause of many more tragedies. Preventing a repetition of the tragedy of the last war is the paramount duty of all sane people.

Forgetfulness generates ignorance. Memory helps to preserve peace. After all, you only have to recall the war for the false fabrications on which our enemies' entire policy and strategy are based to burst like soap bubbles. You only have to recall it for the true, imposing image of the Soviet people to arise before us -- a peace-loving, honest, mighty, and humane people. A people who during the war acted as a barrier to save the whole world from a mortal danger.

We hoped that war would be the last, and today we are doing everything to safeguard the planet. That will be the best monument to those who, on 22 June 1941, were the first to go into battle against the enemy, who fought heroically for 4 years and completed their exploit with the great victory.

ROLE OF RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCES CRITICIZED

PM241708 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev commentary under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Where the Horse Goes on the Hoof..."]

[Text] Each new speech made by a high-ranking figure in the U.S. Administration convinces any sensible and unprejudiced person again and again that the U.S. ruling clique is suffering from a disease which is dangerous for mankind -- megalomania. This was the impression produced particularly by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' speech, 16 June, to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Its gist was that the world in which we live must be rebuilt on the American model, including the Soviet Union, whose social and legal base obviously by no means satisfies the White House bosses.

Needless to say, the whole world -- Asia, Africa, and Latin America, not to mention Europe, must conform totally to the American system.

How is this to be done? Very simply, by talking with the Soviet Union from a position of strength through accelerating the development of supermodern arms and achieving military superiority, by subordinating the rest of the world to its diktat with the help of military bases, and the creation of regions of "vital importance" for the United States; by the deployment of armed forces, particularly "Rapid Deployment Forces", throughout the globe; and by making intensified use of the ramified system of transnational corporations to exert financial and economic pressure on particular countries which resist U.S. pressure.

You could say that all this seems too grotesque. Not at all, if you just wring the droplets of peacemaking out of Shultz' speech. Washington figures are resorting to this with increasing frequency, forced as they are to count themselves with the developing antiwar and antimissile movement.

Incidentally, on the subject of the U.S. Administration's "peacemaking", it spends the whole time trying to strike a pose of a country defending itself against the mythical "Soviet danger". But the facts of international life prove that wherever the United States starts to clamor about the "Soviet danger", we must look for U.S. aggression -- propagandist, economic, diplomatic, and armed aggression, which has dozens of variations including the dispatch of arms and "instructors", Marines and "Green Berets". Here we must bear in mind that local "Green Berets", trained by the "Green Berets" of American instructors, are no different from their American prototypes in the sense of the tasks set them. It was so in Zaire, in Nicaragua, in the Persian Gulf region, in the Near East, in Indochina, and wherever the United States claims to have a mission as global mentor. Following U.S. interference in these regions the situation deteriorated, and immediately, through U.S. propaganda efforts, the "Soviet danger" was inflated, physical signs of which were never detected.

Not so long ago, the "Rapid Deployment Force" appeared in the Persian Gulf region as a permanent lever of military pressure on developing countries. Then, as a logical development, the "Central Command" came into being in the Near East, which Shultz described as "strengthening our ability to deploy troops effectively in threats to our vital interests make this necessary." Following the creation of this force, the "Soviet danger" still remained a phantom, but -- physically visible and tangible -- U.S. Armed Forces were deployed in Sinai and in Lebanon, threatening 19 countries of the Near East, the Persian Gulf zone, and East Africa, if we treat this strictly within the framework of official U.S. action.

But the megalomania which grips the U.S. leaders is dangerous not just because of its tendency to spread, but also because other powers — U.S. imperialism's allies -- are infected with it on a regional scale.

A reorganization of the armed forces is being carried out in France at the moment. This, of course, is the sovereign affair of each country. But it is difficult to overlook the tasks of this reorganization in the light of the current international situation. They are very typical. It is a question of creating in France a "Rapid Action Force" based on the American model. According to a statement by Charles Hernu, minister of defense, they will include the 9th Marine Division, the 11th Paratroop Division, and the 27th Alpine Infantry Division. They will be supplemented in the near future with two more divisions: the 6th Light Armored Division and the 4th Airborne Division, which will be equipped with about 120 antitank helicopters, 40 fire support and cover helicopters, and 80 transport helicopters.

According to C. Hernu, the use of the "Rapid Action Force" is twofold: in Europe and for operations abroad.

As regards Europe, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS explains that the "Rapid Action Force" is to go into action jointly with NATO armed forces earlier than the French Armed Forces are capable of in their present state, when their role boils down rather to being a general reserve for the NATO command. The newspaper does not explain how to tie this up with the fact that, officially, France does not belong to the NATO military organization. Instead, the author of the article finds it necessary to note that the creation of such a force is aimed at showing Bonn that "France supports West Germany more than ever before in the military."

The forces being created are destined for operations in remote theaters of military operations, particularly in Africa. Their purpose, according to C. Hernu, is to "avert aggression", that is, to enter into military operations before any threat arises for French interests. Thus, the French "Rapid Action Force" is very similar to its elder brother -- the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force". In this case, the reorganization of the French Armed Forces is directed against developing countries which, in the opinion of Western politicians, are wholly reluctant to realize that they exist not for themselves, but exclusively for the interests of this or that global or regional hegemonists. Such is the philosophy of the neocolonialists!

Of course, here too, everything is concealed behind peacemaking activity against the "Soviet danger". But this camouflage, to put it bluntly, is worthless. The events which took place on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) are still fresh in the memory. There imperialism showed itself so openly that no cover-up could save it from exposure. Incidentally, are not the British expeditionary forces in this region the embryo of a British "Rapid Deployment Force?"

All the various "forces" which are being knocked together are in reality a demonstration of their own weakness. As the Delhi conference of nonaligned countries and the OAU Addis Ababa session showed, the main element which unites all the developing countries is anti-imperialism, antineocolonialism, and antiracism. The appearance of new "Rapid Deployment Forces", as indeed the presence of those already organized, is only likely to aggravate the situation in any particular region of the globe not to halt or even suspend the course of history.

GENEVA ILO CONFERENCE ISSUES, ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

PM281344 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 3

[Correspondent Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "Keeping Abreast of the Times; On the Results of the International Labor Organization General Conference 69th Session"]

[Text] Geneva, 23 June -- The 69th session of the International Labor Organization General Conference, held in the Geneva Palais Des Nations, ended yesterday. What did the discussions at the plenary meetings and in the working committees show, what problems are in the forefront today, and how is the International Labor Organization resolving them?

It was noted above all that in conditions where the imperialist circles are whipping up the arms race the organization must adopt a more active stance in all progressive mankind's struggle to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The International Labor Organization's inactivity in this decisive sector of the struggle for the future of civilization was sharply criticized from the conference's rostrum. It was pointed out in particular that the resolution on the economic and social consequences of disarmament adopted 2 years ago has still not been backed up by practical measures.

The majority of delegates favored a resolution denouncing Israel's policy on the occupied territories which was introduced by a number of Arab countries.

The conservative voting system alone prevented the adoption of this important resolution. A meeting of solidarity with the working people and the population of Palestine and the other occupied territories was held within the framework of the General Conference.

The need was acknowledged to step up the struggle against violations of the economic boycott of the Republic of South Africa and of the embargo on arms deliveries to the racist regime by Western countries' governments and monopolies. A group of working people at the conference came forward as one of the sponsors of an international trade union conference held during the ILO 69th session, on sanctions and other measures against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

The report by the director general was devoted primarily to the problem of child labor. The conference noted that the cruel exploitation of those who are most deprived and most defenseless, namely children, is a condemnation of the society which deprives the rising generation of the opportunity to develop normally. Only the socialist countries have done away with this shameful phonomenon. The most noble features of the socialist system's humanism have been fully manifested in its attitude to the rising generation. The conference approved a resolution on youth and on the International Labor Organization's contribution to the International Youth Year.

Discussion of a most important social problem -- unemployment -- took up much space at the conference. It was unanimously noted that unemployment is a very great calamity for working people in capitalist and developing countries. The socialist countries trade unions, which are members of the WFTU, introduced a draft resolution on the issue of employment which envisaged the elaboration and adoption of a new International Labor Organization document firmly enshrining the right to work as the objective of all policies in the sphere of employment. Unfortunately, the committee on employment was unable to do any better than to adopt a recommendation which contains many "pious" wishes but lacks the main thing that the working people expect from the International Labor Organization -- the right to work, formulated as an international standard.

The diehard conservatism of the International Labor Organization's leading organs was also manifested in the approach to such an important issue as the social consequences of industrialization. Here too, measures to utilize economic progress with a view to improving the working people's situation were not defined.

The conference drew up normative documents relating to the vocational readaptation of disabled persons (the disabled account for 8 percent of all wage labor) and to social safeguards for migrant workers in both the host countries and their own countries. These international documents will serve the interests of protecting the rights of the aforementioned categories of working people.

The socialist countries' energetic constructive actions exerted a strong influence on the course of the conference. The socialist countries came out resolutely in defense of the working people's interests on all the questions under discussion. A memorandum aimed at improving and democratizing the International Labor Organization's monitoring mechanism, submitted on behalf of the socialist countries by the GDR delegation, evoked a great reaction at the conference. The reactionary forces attacked the socialist countries' proposals fiercely, but the proposals met with support among many delegations.

As the debate on the report by the committee on the application of conventions and recommendations showed, the International Labor Organization's monitoring mechanism, set up back in the twenties, has become fossilized under layers of conservatism and is not in line with today's realities.

Many delegates demanded that the monitoring mechanism come to terms with the political and socioeconomic realities of the present-day world.

The conservative majority within the International Labor Organization, playing into the hands of international monopoly capital and splittist trade union centers, is trying to turn the organization into an arena of confrontation and a tool for interference in the internal affairs of individual states which is incompatible with the organization's status. The Administrative Council's decision to examine "the Polish question" in a so-called committee of inquiry was a manifestation of the policy aimed at whipping up tension. Poland did not take part in the work of this General Conference session in protest against this act of provocation. The explanation for the SRV's decision to temporarily discontinue its participation in the International Labor Organization lies in dissatisfaction with the situation within the organization.

It should be said that the resolute actions taken by Poland and the SRV gave rise to widespread comment in the press and noticeably dampened the ardor of the enemies of socialism. It was clearly said that no one is permitted to interfere in sovereign states' affairs or to encourage provocative actions against the socialist countries.

In this context the failure of attempts by the International Labor Organization press office to exploit for political ends the slanderous ICFTU statement claiming that prison labor was being used on the construction of the Siberia-West Europe pipeline is indicative. This paper reported the press conference given here by the AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov. It aroused great interest and the facts adduced at it were widely used in the Western press. Papers noted in particular that the ILO, having launched this false report, did not trouble to establish the truth and avail itself of the AUCCTU invitation to visit the gas pipeline construction site. All this was not to the taste of the ILO leadership, which hastened to issue "denials" but was caught out. The Soviet side published the whole correspondence with the ILO on this issue. The truth was established and the lovers of anti-Soviet insinuations were given a fitting rebuff.

At the recent conference many delegates expressed alarm over the organization's future, pointing out that it is undergoing a serious crisis. There are grounds for this. Will the organization be able to overcome the prejudice and lack of objectivity and rise to the demands of the times in its approach to the vital problems of today? This will obviously determine its position and role in the international community and the very future of the International Labor Organization.

REAGAN REMARKS, RESPONSES AT PRESS CONFERENCE NOTED

LD291121 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 29 TASS -- By TASS Correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov: A "new Watergate," a resounding political scandal involving highly placed officials in the Reagan administration, has been in the focus of attention to Ronald Reagan's press conference here. The White House chief was subjected to a barrage of questions as to how his senior election managers obtained in 1980 working papers of the former president, Jimmy Carter, whether the documents were stolen, and if he regards such actions as ethical, etc. The President replied that the White House does not know how the documents were obtained.

These assertions, however, are at odds with the data contained in the materials which the White House, following lengthy "searches," had to hand over to the Department of Justice which started an investigation into the case, and to press representatives. The materials make it clear that the managers of Reagan's election campaign -- CIA Director William Casey, chief of the White House staff James Baker, director of the Liaison Office David Gergen, and director of the administrative budgetary department David Stockman -- had their agent in the Carter camp, who regularly supplied them with important political information.

The file of David Gergen, who bluntly asserted a few days ago that he knows nothing of the Carter documents, contains a memorandum which says that this information was supplied by a "source closely linked" with the Carter apparatus. James Baker in his letter to Congress confirmed the other day the fact of the use of the former president's working papers which had been obtained, according to him, from William Casey, who does not "remember" anything. As to David Stockman, who acted as Carter during rehearsals of television debates with Reagan, he confessed that the purloined documents were "useful." That they played a "great role" in Reagan's election campaign was privately admitted by other White House employees. Carter's former press secretary Jody Powell told newsmen that the manager of Reagan's campaign received information from Carter's White House in a continuous flow.

Taking the pose of "Truth-seeker" once again, Reagan reiterated his aspiration to get to the root of the matter, and recalled in this connection his order to the Department of Justice to follow the matter closely. He did not give a reply, however, to the persistent requests of correspondents to declare in public if he viewed the machinations of his assistants as unethical.

The President tried to give a rosy picture of the situation in the U.S. economy, although it is his administration which brought it to the state of deep recession, with unemployment now affecting, even according to incomplete official statistics, more than 11 million people. He had to admit at the same time that the United States will have to cover a long path before being able to overcome the acute economic problems.

Reagan reaffirmed that he is fully resolved to implement the next phase of his so-called "tax reform," devised in the interests of the rich and monopolies. Despite the Congress-approved budgetary resolution envisaging a certain reduction in the rates of growth of the Pentagon's spending and an increase in the funds for social programmes, the President said that he will impose a veto on any bill making for excessive allocations for these purposes.

One of the correspondents told Reagan in this connection that, according to public opinion polls, between 60 and 70 percent of Americans regard him as the President of the rich, who is unjust towards the poor and has no notion of what hardships are experienced by the people without a fortune.

The White House chief also dwelt on the situation in Central America, where the United States is waging an "undeclared war" against Nicaragua and is trying to stifle the mounting struggle of the peoples in the region for national freedom and independence. He ostentatiously refused to rule out direct military intervention in the region, saying that presidents never declare "never" replying to questions about the possible use of U.S. troops abroad.

'DISCONTENT' OF COUNTRIES ON SHULTZ TRIP NOTED

LD281822 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 27 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] Two high-ranking representatives of Washington are on tours abroad at the same time. U.S. Vice President Bush, who is on a trip around West Europe, had arrived in Stockholm where he met Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme. During their conversation they discussed questions of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe and the bellicose course of the United States in countries of Central America.

The diplomatic smiles should not be allowed to deceive. It is known that the Swedish Government is critical of the U.S. Administration's position on both problems.

Earlier we talked in detail about the European visit by Bush. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, has set off on a 12-day trip to countries of South and Southeast Asia. Obviously, the regions are different and the problems there are not similar, but nonetheless the aims of both trips by these White House emissaries are very much so. They fall within the framework of the global anti-Soviet strategy of the Reagan administration.

The State Department chief thinks that the main themes for conversation will be discussion of the so-called Afhanistan and Kampuchea problems, or, to be more precise, increasing military aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries and the followers of Pol Pot.

In truth, the leaders of the Asian countries which Shultz is visiting have their own opinions on this score. President Marcos of the Philippines -- Shultz was in Manila yesterday -- talked with him about Washington not introducing restrictions on Philippine exports to the United States, since these restrictions might seriously damage the foreign trade of the Philippines.

Shultz is awaited in Bangkok by similar demands. He arrived there today. A 2-day conference has begun in the Thai capital. Taking part in it are the foreign ministers of ASEAN member-states, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, and EEC representatives. Just before this a conference of ASEAN states ended in Bangkok. According to observers there was a noticeable increase in discontent at the position of the West on economic questions at this meeting.

At the same time the ASEAN members have shown more readiness to develop dialogue with neighboring countries of Indochina, the socialist countries. Such a tone obviously does not suit the U.S. Administration and its allies who are desirous of preserving tension on the border between Thailand and Kampuchea.

In Bangkok, Shultz has called for an increase in pressure on socialist Vietnam.

ASPECTS, ISSUES OF U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS DISCUSSED

WA240900 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 23, 12-17 Jun 83 (Signed to Press 31 May 83) p 5

["Viewpoint" article by Fyodor Burlatskiy, D.Sc. Philosophy, vice president of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences: "USSR-USA: Partners, Rivals, Enemies? -- Reflections on the Fundamental Principles of Soviet-American Relations"]

[Text] In conditions of a crisis of Soviet-American relations and the crisis of detente itself, it is necessary to return to the fundamental question: What are the immediate and ultimate aims pursued by both sides in their interrelations? What are their true interests, and consequently, what must be the fundamentals of relations between them?

Prompted by Common Sense

The documents on the principles of Soviet-American relations, adopted in the early 1970s, proceeded from a simple and obvious premise which time has not shaken in the slightest degree. It was based on the common principal goals of the two powers -- to prevent mutual thermonuclear destruction. Elementary common sense prompted the solely correct solution: there is a need to come to terms with each other and provide guarantees of avoiding a nuclear clash.

The realization by each of the powers of its real interests resulted in accords on the principles of Soviet-American relations, on the ways of preventing thermonuclear war, on the banning of thermonuclear weapon tests in three media, the conclusion of the SALT-1 Treaty, and the initialing of the SALT-2 Treaty (not ratified through the fault of the USA).

The 1970s witnessed other gains as well. The understanding of common fundamental aims relegated the aims of relatively second-rate importance to the background (at least it seemed so), creating the conditions for compromise, detente, and for gradually shaping up a code of conduct in conditions of peaceful coexistence.

However, at the turn of the 1980s, the policy, based on the search for a formula of mutual security, necessary compromise, and the promotion of cooperation, underwent an acute crisis.

Does this crisis mean that the fundamental principles of Soviet-American relations in the shape they assumed in the past 10-20 years have proved untenable? Does this crisis lead to a new model of Soviet-American relations or like any other temporary non-structural crisis it will gradually be overcome and we shall return, even if with no small losses, to the principles and goals formulated by both sides in the early 1970s?

It seems that despite the entire external dramatism and the White House's bombastic political rhetoric, the current crisis in Soviet-American relations will in the final analysis in one way or another bring everything to its original sources, the foundation which began to be erected in the 1960s-1970s. But again, this conviction is based on elementary common sense. If two boxers know that, on coming to the ring, they will be killed like gladiators, they will try to do all they can not to come to the ring. No matter how much they would like to defeat or harm their opponent, their own life, as a poet once said, is as dear to them as a memory.

In other words, none of our powers can seriously set the aim of winning a thermonuclear conflict.

Where is the way out? There is a need to agree on the inadmissibility of a thermonuclear conflict. This is what makes up the objective, principal aim of Soviet-American relations -- irrespective of individual desires -- in the present-day conditions.

If You Want Peace...

Here we come to one of the key questions underlying both the current crisis of Soviet-American relations and the crisis of detente as a whole. It is a question of military-political strategy, more exactly, of the ways of strengthening the national security of each of the two powers under the present-day conditions. Traditional mentality unwittingly prompts a traditional solution: if you want peace, prepare for war. In other words, more nuclear bombs, better means of delivery, and more precise homing devices. In short, this envisions a more powerful nuclear and missile potential as being the safest guarantee of national security. This is what the Washington administration thinks and declares.

But this theory is based on an absolutely false foundation. However nice-sounding may be the arguments adduced in defence of the military-political strategy searching for military superiority and the further buildup of the thermonuclear potential, they cannot refute the obvious: it is a way to the destruction of national security, not to its strengthening.

Incidentally, the US advocates of this strategy have another argument in reserve, which they find convincing. They say: we are economically stronger and richer, sooner or later we shall be able to drive the "Russian bear" into the corner. He will not be able to bear the thermonuclear race and will overtax its strength. Then we shall agree to negotiations, but only on our terms. We shall win the war without fighting it.

But this is a totally erroneous stance. The Soviet land cannot be cornered. Unlike the Americans, the Soviet people are used to trials. During World War II the USSR spent nearly two-thirds of its economic capacities on military production. Millions of people died at the battlefront. Millions swelled from hunger in the rear. But the Soviet people stood their ground and won. Now it is not a question of trials of this kind. The question is of tightening the belts. And the Soviet people will do this, if compelled by circumstances. But under no circumstances will the United States be able to destroy the achieved military parity.

Dancing On a Tight Rope of Death

But even this is not the main thing. Some shift in the quantity or quality of armaments to one side or the other -- in favour of the Soviet Union or in favour of the United States -- has no essential significance now, because both sides have already achieved the possibility of destroying the enemy. As long as no effective means have been found for destroying missiles in the air -- and contrary to what the White House declares, such prospects are not visible even in the most distant future -- each side has everything necessary for a crippling return strike. And if so, the further feverish buildup of military capability is no more than dancing on a tight rope of death.

This brings us back to the fundamental principles recorded in the late 1970s: it is necessary mutually to guarantee the inadmissibility of a thermonuclear conflict and to try to lower the level of military confrontation. It is necessary to achieve arms limitation and, in the final analysis, the complete prohibition of thermonuclear weapons, which present a mortal threat to both our nations and the whole of humankind. It is towards this goal that the USSR's efforts and Yuri Andropov's new important initiatives are directed.

The growing popularity in the USA of the idea of freezing nuclear weapons and renouncing the first strike capability is indicative of the fact that that there is as well growing awareness of the problems of real national security in the nuclear age.

Thus, at the bedrock of the fundamental principles of Soviet-American relations is the common interest to prevent a thermonuclear conflict between the USSR and the USA. But military policy is not the only field determining the influence of the long-term, fundamental factors of Soviet-American relations.

Enemies or Rivals

A fully legitimate question: in what do the national interests of the USA and the USSR really differ uncompromisingly? Where is there a proximity or coincidence of these interests, and where a false understanding of their having an opposite nature? Is this determined by the opposite character of their social systems or the rivalry between the two great powers? Or by the interests of their domestic policy which dictate a definite type of foreign policy? Or by the interests of the allies who are prodding each side in the direction of rivalry and struggle, especially in the inflammable areas of the so-called Third World? And lastly, how broad are the possibilities for a compromise and what can the fundamental formula of an agreement be?

The American public is constantly told that the Soviet Union is the United States' Enemy Number One. But actually, why an enemy? Why not a rival or even a partner?

An enemy is a military-political concept. It is used to characterize a power with which one is in a state or war or on which one is going to make war. Do we have any grounds to consider each other enemies, between whom a war is inevitable?

There are no such grounds. The more so that a conflict between our two countries would be disastrous. This means that neither side needs war. It cannot be part of a rational military strategy either of the United States or the Soviet Union. I am deeply convinced that the strategy of military superiority, first strike, limited nuclear war, and space defense is an irrational strategy from the standpoint of the interests of the USA itself.

A Lesson of History

Indeed, there are perhaps two basic, fundamental contradictions between the two countries, one of which is the main one. This is the contradiction between the social and political systems. But does it follow from this that we must necessarily be enemies? The entire experience of the past refutes this.

Tsarist Russia was a feudal reaction, whereas the USA at that time was a progressive, democratic country. But there were no wars between them. On the contrary, they fought on the same side in World War I.

In the 1920s-1930s both sides -- capitalism and socialism -- were convinced that war between them was inevitable in virtue of the opposite character of their systems. But life proved to be much more complicated. World War II broke out within the capitalist system. And subsequently the countries which in the past had taken part in intervention against the Soviet Union -- Britain, France, and the United States -- were our allies in the common struggle against fascism. This is a lesson which was taught by history and which must never be forgotten.

THERMONUKE -- The Common Threat

Some people say that in World War II we were brought together by the existence of a common danger and a common enemy. Today, it is averred, we have neither a common danger nor a common enemy. Is this so?

I will take the courage to say that the danger for both countries is now greater than at the time of World War II -- it is the danger of total destruction. Particularly dangerous is the fact that no one knows when a world war may break out and how. By a technical error in the warning system? The provocative will of some third country? The escalation of a regional war? A fit of madness on the part of some general? The advent to power of fanatical, aggressive leaders in the West?

Who wants thermonuclear destruction? Someone wants it. In the past he would have been called the devil, the Moloch. Now he should be called the THERMONUKE.

Is it not a common danger? Is it not a sufficient reason for pooling the efforts of both our countries to stave off a catastrophe?

The second source of contradictions may stem from the fact that we are the world's two mightiest powers. Many people in Western Europe and in the Orient maintain that this is the principal source of Soviet-American hostility and of international tension generally. People believe that both powers are vying with each other for leadership in the world, or at any rate for unconditional leadership within the framework of their alliances, and for building up their influence in a more neutral area -- among the developing countries.

The USSR and the USA approach this question from opposite positions. The US leaders declare that they must have the leading role to play in the entire modern world. As to the leaders of our country they declared more than 20 years ago that we do not claim the role of leader even in the framework of the socialist world. At one time, the formula which said that the Soviet Union is at the head of the socialist camp was dropped on our initiative.

A question arises in this connection: does the position of the two mightiest powers dictate the inevitability of a military hostility between them or the inevitability of a political rivalry? The answer is unambiguous: rivalry -- yes, military hostility -- no.

The point is that not only for subjective but also for objective reasons, none of the sides can pose the task of changing the external world by military means after its own likeness. Hence, it follows that the rivalry between the two great powers must not turn them into enemies.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared: it does not want rivalry to assume the form of confrontation. We are against the policy of economic sanctions, interference in each other's affairs, and psychological warfare. We are for the force of example and the comparison and battle of ideas in which, we are convinced, history itself has ordained a triumph for the ideals of socialism.

The Ground for Cooperation

But alongside the objective sources of contradictions between the two powers, there is a vast field of the coincidence or proximity of interests where they could act as partners.

In the sphere of world politics, this field is that of everything linked to the inadmission of thermonuclear world war. Both countries are deeply interested in the inadmissibility of a regional nuclear conflict. Both countries are interested in the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and in seeing to it that the international conflicts breaking out from time to time, especially in the developing world, do not prod them towards military confrontation. This is a vast field for Soviet-American cooperation.

Another field -- probably an even vaster one -- is in the economic sphere. A paradoxical situation has taken shape: The economic rivals of the United States are its allies -- Western Europe and Japan -- whereas the Soviet Union, for a number of reasons, will for many years to come not act as an economic rival of the USA either on the domestic American market or on the international market in general.

In long-range terms, even in the dim and distant future, mutual economic interests represent a vast field of partnership. This is not in doubt. And as the United States encounters more rivalry on the part of West European countries and Japan, this will become increasingly clear for it as well.

The sphere of science, culture, and the arts presents a vast field for our cooperation. In the United States it is often believed that the Soviet Union stands more to gain from this cooperation. But this is a dubious assertion. If the Soviet Union gains more in one sphere, the United States gains more in another. Is it necessary to speak about the significance and beneficial influence which Russian literature and Russian art have exerted and continue to exert on cultural life in the United States?

Lastly, a vast field -- and the farther we go, the more obvious this becomes -- is that presented by problems bearing on the whole of humankind, problems whose solution is possible on the basis of cooperation between the capitalist and the socialist world, primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union. These are ecological problems, demographic problems, problems of the growing gap in the economic level between the North and the South outer space problems, and many others.

Not To Shatter the Foundation

What conclusions does this analysis suggest?

Mainly, that under no circumstances should the fundamental principles of Soviet-American relations shaped up in the 1960s-1970s be shaken.

The common basic interests require strict observance of the principles recorded in the corresponding international documents signed at the end of the 1970s, and stability in economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation to stimulate both countries' progress and to be a factor of stability in political relations.

As regards partial, regional, and temporary problems, they must be viewed as partial, regional, and temporary. In each case they must be "capsulated", i.e., limited and localized like local anaesthesia. Only local anaesthesia and not general narcosis can preserve the living tissue of Soviet-American relations, mutual security, and mutual cooperation.

In the past, too, Soviet-American relations knew their ups and downs, culminations and crises. It should not be believed that this uneven line necessarily leads to an infarction.

COMMENT ON JAPANESE UPPER HOUSE ELECTION

PRAVDA Preview

PM271428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "Facing a Trial of Strength"]

[Excerpt] At present the ruling [Japanese] Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] has a significant majority in both houses of parliament. It achieved this majority during the 1980 "double" election by exploiting the disunity of the opposition, the internal arguments in the leadership struggle among the LDP's opponents, and the weakness of their financial base. And today, relying on the advantages of a ruling party and the enormous sums of money donated to its election campaign by big capital, the LDP is again counting on success. It is sufficient for 61 of its candidates to be elected in order to attain a simple majority in the upper chamber in the forthcoming election. The party leadership, however, considers that this would be equivalent to just marking time or even to a defeat, since such a result would prevent the Liberal Democrats from chairing all parliamentary commissions. The entourage of the prime minister, who is also LDP chairman, believes that a victory would be achieved only if the conservatives gained four to six additional seats.

Disturbed by the falling popularity of the present cabinet among the voters, which is a direct consequence of the openly bellicose statements by its head, Y. Nakasone, the ruling party has focused its main election campaign efforts on domestic problems. Its candidates are promising to take steps to stimulate the economy, reduce taxes, cut down on nonproductive expenditures, improve the financial system, and even "cover Japan with blooms and turn it into a country where everybody smiles." As regards foreign policy, there is more active exploitation than in previous years of the myth about the "Soviet threat," under cover of which the country's militarization is being stepped up. The tone in this is being set by the prime minister himself.

The opposition parties, as becomes evident from the statements by their leaders, have set themselves a much more modest task: to gain an approximate balance of power with the conservatives in the upper chamber. It is attainable, since between them they have almost as many supporters as the ruling party. But, just as in the past, the opposition parties are hindered by disunity, wavering, and unwillingness to meet one another halfway and find a common language. This time the situation is complicated also by the fact that recently more than 10 small parties of the most varied hues have emerged.

The opposition parties are using the election campaign to show the anti-people nature of the government and the LDP, the errors of their domestic and foreign policy, and the danger of military alliance with the United States and the growing process of militatization. Nevertheless, apart from the communist and the socialist parties, they do not offer specific measures for the reorganization of society or the implementation of a peaceful and independent foreign policy course.

Analyzing the reasons behind the ruling party's victory at the "double" election 3 years ago, the press and the public have warned the conservatives against seeing this success as an approval of the policy they followed and a blanket mandate. It is very doubtful, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN writes, that the LDP majority in parliament now reflects the will of the people. The dangerous steps taken in the past by the conservatives, the newspaper notes, are causing alarm among the most varied strata of voters.

If the Liberal Democrats again secure a majority in the upper chamer of parliament, another newspaper -- ASAHI SHIMBUN -- forecasts in an editorial, then the alarming trends in domestic and foreign policy which are distinguishing the Nakasone rule will be given a further push forward. In order to prevent this, the newspaper writes, the voters, when placing their papers in the ballot box, must remember what one party or another has done over the last 3 years and think seriously not only about what politicians say in their election campaign speeches, but also about those things they are diligently keeping silent about.

LDP 'Pyrrhic' Victory

LD281727 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

They at the headquarters of the Liberal Democrats in Tokyo are celebrating victory, as at the recent elections to the upper chamber of Japan's parliament the ruling party succeeded in retaining a majority vote. How convincing that victory is? Many Japanese observers are inclined to describe it as pyrrhic. Even considering the usual emotionalism of journalists, there are sound reasons for such an assessment. First, the number of deputies elected from the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] has proved to be considerably smaller than was predicted in forecasts of every kind. There is also another important indicator -- only 57 percent of the electorate went to the polls, which is the lowest turnout over the post-war years. One cannot help agreeing on that point with the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN that this is also indicative of the disappointment of the electorate in the policy of the parties, above all of the ruling party.

But what has made a part of the Japanese to stay at home on June 26 and many of them give up their support for the Liberal-Democratic Party? Among the causes behind that is the lack of positive economic programmes for ending the high unemployment rate in the country, where there are now at the present time two million jobless, (?and no) additional measures to combat inflation. But that is not all. A negative role has also been played by the unpopular foreign policy of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, his striving to turn Japan into a nuclear hostage of the USA, and not a simply a hostage, but a direct accomplice in Reagan's adventurist plans for preparing "limited" and "prolonged" nuclear wars.

Also noteworthy is another fact. As the press says, the results of the elections could prove even more lamentable for the Liberal-Democratic Party had it not been for the following factors:

Firstly, the unprecedented financial support for the government of "hawks" from Japan's military-industrial complex, which is gaining strength. Secondly, the campaign of artificially lauding to the skies Yasuhiro Nakasone as a "prominent international figure," which was started by the Western propaganda machinery, in the first place by the USA, both in Japan and overseas. And last, the skillful election manoeuvers of the Liberal-Democratic Party itself. It is not for nothing that the TOKYO SHIMBUN wrote that the results of voting can be described only as a victory for Nakasone's election machinations, and not for his policy.

Thus, the "stand-in" -- as Yasuhiro Nakasone liked to name himself prior to the elections -- has joined, as a result of voting, the "basic composition of the team" and thus received an opportunity to show his worth in the big game field. What sort of a political field it is going to be, the future will show, but the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party would do well to remember that nothing is more whimsical under the sun than the political factors which enabled his party to retain a parliamentary majority for itself.

Victory Not Approval Mandate

OW290331 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent, Vladimir Tsvetov, has the following report on Japan's House of Councilors election:

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] won victory while the electorate showed very little interest in the election. Viewing the victory as popular support to a policy strongly leaning towards militarization, the Japanese Government is bound to lay further emphasis on turning Japan into a military power. In other words, the retrogressive revision of the Constitution will become one of the LSP's current tasks, the three nonnuclear principles will cease to exist, and military expenditures will amount to more than 1 percent of the GNP in fiscal year 1985, if not 1984.

As is conceivable from Prime Minister Nakasone's statements at the Williamsburg summit of the seven advanced capitalist nations, the government will speed up its attempt at strengthening the alliance with the aggressive NATO block in accordance with its plans. Thus, the election results have caused great apprehension, both inside and outside Japan. On second thought, however, can it be said that the LDP has won the approval of the people for its policies?

First, as the voter turnout was an unprecedentedly low 57 percent, 11 percent lower than that of the last House of Councillors election, it would be premature to think that the whole nation had made a declaration of intent. That is, 43 percent of the voters have practically expressed their disapproval for the government's policy. At the same time, this 43 percent of the voters have not given their support to the opposition camp, which is against the government's policy. There are a few conceivable reasons for this.

While conducting the election campaign, the ruling LDP switched its campaign emphasis from military to economic policy and attempted to make the voters believe that the opposition parties would not be capable of solving such problems as depression, inflation, and unemployment. Thanks to the efforts of the opposition parties, Japan has so far remained a peace-loving country. However, the LDP has abused all the opposition parties by accusing them of spreading lies that Japan would soon be drawn into war. [Words indistinct] the LDP has also fabricated a new anti-Soviet spy incident in an obvious attempt to make the voters link it with the so-called Levchenko affairs.

Under such extremely unfavorable conditions, the opposition camp has failed to demonstrate unity, which is currently most important. In some local constituencies, seats were not contested between opposition candidates and the conservative party, but between candidates from different opposition parties. In the current election, 12 minor political groups contested seats in the House of Councillors. Most of these groups have formulated the same campaign policy as the major opposition parties. However, they carried out their election campaigns separately and scrambled with each other for votes.

Thus, Japan is now entering an age of intricacy which may be fraught with serious consequences. The nation will probably come to realize this point soon. Then, and in that case, the progressive camp will gain, in addition to those supporters who voted for the opposition parties on 26 June, more supporters from those who refused to express their trust in the conservative camp by not voting in the current election.

ASEAN MINISTERS' MEETING, SHULTZ VISIT DISCUSSED

Results Show 'Differences'

LD282302 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok June 28 TASS -- A two-day foreign ministers' meeting of the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) with representatives of the USA, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the EEC has closed in the capital of Thailand today. The results of the meeting, which was called by its sponsors "a dialogue with the Western partners," are evidence of the fact that it was marked by differences.

Representatives of the association uniting Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand strongly criticized the protectionist trade policy of the USA, Japan, and the Common Market, which are shifting the burden of the crisis of the capitalist economy on the developing countries. The ASEAN member-states urged the West to lower the customs tariffs, increase quotas and lessen other restrictions on the import of products from the states of the "Five".

But the demands of the ASEAN for an end to the neocolonialist policy have, as before, not met with a response from the Western participants in the "dialogue." The USA and its allies were doing their utmost to evade a discussion of the acute trade and economic problems, deliberately overemphasizing "security" issues and speculating on the so-called "Kampuchean problem." U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was trying to present in a crudely distorted light the peaceable policy of the USSR and the SRV, and urged the "Five" to strengthen "cohesion" with the West. To substantiate his belligerent calls, the head of the American foreign-policy department found nothing better than again resort to the hackneyed fabrication of the Washington anti-Sovieteers that the so-called "yellow rain" allegedly falling in Southeast Asia is a result of the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons.

The USA, which is hatching plans for widening its military-political presence in Southeast Asia, is doing its utmost to heighten tensions in the region, to push the ASEAN countries onto the path of confrontation with the states of Indochina. It is not fortuitous that the call for strengthening "cooperation" with the West was issued at a time when, according to the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI, the wish is growing in the ASEAN member-countries to develop a dialogue with Vietnam and other states of Indochina.

U.S. Influences Decisions

LD291006 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] There have been meetings in Bangkok, Thailand between the ASEAN foreign ministers and the heads of the foreign departments of the United States, Japan, and a number of other advanced capitalist countries. The meetings followed a 2-day conference of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries. More on this from our observer Vasiliy Fedorov, and this is what he writes:

Although the foreign ministers of the five countries of Southeast Asia were conferring behind closed doors, the expected arrival in Bangkok of the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has obviously influenced the decisions taken by the ASEAN ministers. Even if not dictated by the Americans, these decisions directly meet their selfish interests. Still, prior to his arrival in Bangkok, Shultz made no secret of the political luggage he was taking there. The secretary of state called for greater support of the so-called coalition government led by Sihanouk.

He demanded that the Vietnamese volunteers pull back 30 km away from the Kampuchean-Thai border and made sharp anti-Vietnamese and anti-Kampuchean statements, and it's significant that everything Shultz said was immediately reflected in the joint communique of the five ASEAN countries.

It looks like ASEAN has borrowed its unceremonious attitude to the balanced peace initiatives of the three states of Indochina from none but the American Administration.

Let's take, for example, the demand for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers 30 km away from the border. Where has the very idea come from? As you probably remember, the idea is an integral part of the proposal of Vietnam and Kampuchea for the establishment of a 30-km-wide security zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. It provides for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the Kampuchean side and of the armed formations of the Pol Pot clique from the Thai side, where it has entrenched itself under the sign of a coalition government. Realization of this initiative would secure each side what it wants to get. The Thai Army will no longer be in direct contact with the Vietnamese, which is what Bangkok seeks, while the Pol Pot bandits will be isolated from the territory of People's Kampuchea. Whatever the case, this proposal of Vietnam and Kampuchea creates a good basis for peace talks. Yet ASEAN has chosen to ignore this fact.

As the communique makes it clear, instead of taking concrete action to promote equal dialogue that they advocate, in words, of course, the ASEAN countries simply tried to dictate their terms to the other side. At a suggestion from Mr Shultz they have left of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean proposals only what suits Washington and its partners, that is, the idea of a withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers. As to the second part of the balanced proposal of the countries of Indochina, it has sort of dropped out of the field of vision of the participants in the Bangkok meeting. This happened because Washington connects with using the Pol Pot men its own plans of building up tension in Southeast Asia.

Also, at a suggestion from Washington, the communique includes a pledge of further support by the ASEAN countries of the so-called coalition government, which represents no one but butchers of the people of Kampuchea. Imperialism and its partners want to use ASEAN as an instrument in their struggle against the forces of peace, democracy, and socialism in Indochina. They are irresponsibly pushing ASEAN further and further towards greater confrontation with neighboring countries. Ruling circles in the United States and its partners obviously hope that when time to settle accounts comes, the people of the ASEAN countries will pay for their adventurism, and pay in full.

Attempts to 'Seatoize' ASEAN

LD272202 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Jun 83

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Excerpts] Now about Asian affairs. This week a conference opened in Bangkok of ASEAN foreign ministers. During recent years, representatives of leading capitalist powers have also started participating in such meetings. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, and the foreign ministers of Japan, the FRG, Canada , and a number of other countries have arrived in Bangkok.

Again there was talk of the need to politicize the association, although the aim of founding ASEAN was, as is well-known, economic and cultural cooperation.

In the attempts to politicize and militarize the existing mechanisms of interstate contacts, one can see a certain tendency. Let us take as an example the annual meeting of the "Big Seven". They were, after all, planned in order to iron out trade and economic contradictions. The United States, however, is trying to turn them into a means for working out a general military-political strategy, for hitching its partners to the Pentagon harness. The EEC countries' meeting in Stuttgart was also held according to the Williamsburg recipe.

The same leitmotif is also to be heard in the statements by Western guests in Bangkok. During the cold war years, as you will recall, there existed in Southeast Asia the SEATO bloc. One can therefore only see the calls for giving ASEAN a political character as an attempt to "Seatoize" it.

In order to achieve this aim, the United States and its allies are whipping up the so-called "Kampuchean problem," and are intentionally exacerbating the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border. By pushing ASEAN members into confrontation with the Indochinese countries, Washington wants to foist on the association a revival of the military-political grouping, which would become yet another link in the chain of imperialist blocs.

The Indochinese countries approach the region's problems from other positions. They think that the tension in Southeast Asia is caused by the intrigues of foreign powers, and could be eliminated by halting interference from abroad and by dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN members. The value of such an exchange of opinions was confirmed by the recent visit made by the Vietnamese Minister of Foriegn Affairs Nguyen Co Thach to the Philippines and Thailand.

The Indochinese states have not shown a lack of good will. However, until the intrigues against People's Kampuchea stop, the republic's defenders have to maintain a high state of vigilance.

LAOS HAILS BUILDING OF INTERSPUTNIK LINK STATION

PM271441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev report under the general heading: "Laos: Just Facts"]

[Text] A solemn award ceremony has been held in Vientiane for those who took part in building an "Intersputnik" space communications station. A gift from the Soviet Union to the Lao people, it provides telephone and telegraph communications and also the reception of television transmissions from the USSR and other socialist countries.

POLAND UNCONDITIONALLY REJECTS ILO 'INTERFERENCE'

PM271323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ceasing Interference"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun — The government of the Polish People's Republic has lodged a firm protest in connection with interference by the International Labor Organization [ILO] in Poland's internal affairs. As regards the groundless formation of the so-called investigative commission to examine the "Polish question" by the ILO Administrative Council, the Polish People's Republic's Government has unconditionally rejected this decision. This step, dictated by political motives, cannot be seen as other than interference in the Polish People's Republic's internal affairs.

In the existing situation, the statement reads, Poland is suspending its cooperation with the ILO. The responsibility for this lies with circles which have an unfriendly attitude to the Polish People's Republic. The Polish People's Republic's Government also reserves the right to take other measures affecting Poland's membership of the ILO.

OLSZOWSKI TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEW REPORTED

PM290927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Interview with S. Olszowski"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The threat to international peace is a fact which disturbs all sensible people in the world. Nuclear conflict cannot be an instrument of policy. But not everywhere do people want to understand this, S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, stated in an interview with TRYBUNA LUDU. In recent decades, the historically shaped balance of forces between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO has been a factor for peace. Its calling into question by the present American Administration and the U.S. striving to secure a dominating role in the world are the most important cause of the present tension. The United Snates and NATO are trying to implement this aim chiefly by imposing a new round of the arms race on the socialist countries.

The deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the minister continued, would create an enormous threat to the people of Europe, a threat linked to the risk of nuclear war being unleashed. This would put the security of the socialist states, including Poland, in jeopardy. Therefore, the Polish voice cannot be absent from the voices expressing alarm.

The USSR's striving for agreement, unfortunately, is running up against American attempts to derive unilateral benefits during the talks. This is an unrealistic aim. The Warsaw Pact states presented a constructive alternative in the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee in Prague last January.

New proposals and appeals to freeze weapons and begin real talks on the question of limiting weapons have been formulated in the speeches of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Soviet Government statement of 28 May, and in the speech of A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, at the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The growing mass protest movement has not yet sobered up the adherents of cold war in the West. The leaders of the major capitalist countries, who assembled in Williamsburg, hurriedly dismissed the Soviet proposals and supported the American arms policy and the plans to deploy lethal new American nuclear weapons in Europe. This was confirmed by the NATO council in Paris, which indicates that the NATO states are strengthening their confrontation course.

Touching on the anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union, the minister stated that the USSR's victory over Hitlerite Nazism was of decisive significance for the rebirth of Poland. The Soviet Army and the Polish Army — formed on Soviet soil — brought liberation to the Polish people and resurrected Poland within new, just frontiers. Both Soviet and Polish servicemen died for this. We must remember this, S. Olszowski said. It is the foundation of our state interests. It is our task and obligation to utilize the guarantees of the security of the state within the present frontiers which the might of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact create for us. This is essential for the country's comprehensive economic, social, and cultural development. The alliance with the USSR means not only a guarantee of security, but also comprehensive cooperation buttressed by a foundation of ideological commonality.

Noting the growing wave of revanchism in the FRG, S. Olszowski emphasized that for Poland the established territorial and political realities in Europe are inviolable. The question of frontiers was resolved once and for all at Potsdam. The territory of Poland is not, and will not be the subject of any sort of discussions. The Polish Government and the whole Polish people have a united position on this question.

Responding to a question on the economic "sanctions" imposed on Poland by the U.S. Government and its NATO allies, the minister assessed them as a coordinated action aimed against Poland's vital interests and as an attempt to make the country resolve its internal political questions in the West's interests.

CPSU ECONOMIC SECTION'S GOSTEV VISITS JARUZELSKI

PM271455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Contacts"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee and within the framework of the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR, B.I. Gostev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Section, visited Poland 20-24 June to exchange experience of party organizations' work in the leadership of the national economy. B.I. Gostev was received by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

CPSU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON CPCZ'S SVESTKA DEATH

PM271337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPCZ Central Committee:

The CPCU Central Committee expresses deep condolences to the CPCZ Central Committee in connection with the untimely death of Oldrich Svestka, eminent figure of the CPCZ, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and chief editor of the newspaper RUDE PRAVO. We also ask that sincere condolences be conveyed to the deceased's family and relatives.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RESULTS ASSESSED

Statistical Data Tabulated

LD281023 Moscow Tass in English 1009 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Rome June 28 TASS — TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports: The returns of early parliamentary elections in Italy, which were marked by keen political struggle, spelled a serious defeat for Christian Democrats, the country's biggest bourgeois party. It received 32.4 percent of the votes in the Senate, a loss of 5.9 percent as compared with previous elections in 1979, and 32.0 percent of the votes in the House of Deputies, a drop of 5.4 percent. The political meaning of these results is clear: By their vote Italians expressed their protest against the anti-people policy of Christian Democrats.

The other parties which took part in elections, including the Communist Party, on the whole retained their positions. The Communists, winning 30,8 percent of the votes in the Senate election and 29.9 percent of the votes in the House election, remain the second biggest political force in Italy. The socialist party got 11.4 percent of the votes, or about one percent more than at the previous elections, in both parliamentary chambers.

Among small parties, Republicians, Liberals and Radicals as well as Neo-Fascists, who capitalised on the crisis situation in the country, hauled somewhat more votes than in the previous elections, while Social Democrats registered a loss of one percent of the votes in the Senate election.

The turnout was 88.7 percent of the eligible voters. Thus, more than eleven percent of the voters, or some five million people, chose not to go to the polls. This is the highest percentage of the electorate not taking part in the vote in the post-war period in Italy. This situation, the press points out, is explained above all by the fact that Italians have grown tired of the unceasing political intrigues of bourgeouis parties which are riding roughshod over the interests and needs of the popular masses.

The Communist Party's election program was distinguished by its constructive nature. Communists proposed the formation after elections of an alliance of left-wing forces as an alternative to the rule of Christian Democrats. The Communist Party opposes the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Italy and other West European countries and demands suspension of work to build the U.S. base in Comiso, Sicily, for 112 cruise missiles until the completion of talks in Geneva. Elections have shown that this position of the Communist Party has won extensive approval and support among millions of Italians.

The parliament of the new convocation is to convene on July 12. After that political consultations wil begin with a view to forming a new government.

Results Discussed

LD281955 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1450 GMT 28 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Now, about the elections in Italy. This is an important event which is being discussed throughout the world today.

In Italy, all the forecasts have proved wrong, all the opinion polls have been cast aside. The Italians did not vote as predicted. Their voting was not in accordance with the answer which had already been prepared by those who conducted the public opinion polls and by the political analysts. For the first time since the war, the voters refused their support to the Christian Democrats. The party lost almost 6 percent of its votes. And the main issue is that it lost its, so to say, leading, indisputable, dominating first place in the political life of Italy and in Parliament. Here is a video-report from Rome.

As the sensational results of the voting were announced in the extra editions of the papers and on the radio, many Italians came out into the streets to share their joy with others. The Italian Communists not only maintained their position, they are now neck-and-neck with the Christian Democrats. For a long time it was not clear who would have the most deputies. The vote-counting was still in progress, and sometimes the Communists were ahead, sometimes they were overtaken by the Christian Democrats. The almost 40-year-long monopoly of the Christian Democrats in the Government and in political life is clearly drawing to a close. The electors have become disillusioned, and, subsequently, have lost faith in that party. Now the Communists can claim the right to form a government with just as much foundation and hope of success as the Christian Democrats. This, of course, is a great success for the Communists and all progressive forces in Italy.

Now the Socialists and the other parties will have to reconsider their positions, in view of the new situation since the election. See how it has turned out. Whereas the opinion polls proved correct regarding the elections in the FRG and Britain, they all discounted the possibility of any upsets in the Italian elections; they all predicted a reduction in the numbers supporting the Communists and a strengthening of the Christian Democrats' position -- yet it has turned out quite the opposite.

The Italian Parliament will assemble on 12 July. It will be very difficult to decide who will form the government, how it will be composed. Obviously, it will be more difficult than ever before to do this in defiance of the will of the voters.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON SHEVARDNADZE PORTUGAL VISIT

Shevardnadze, Cunhal Speeches

PM271331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship Rally"]

[Text] Lisbon, 23 Jun -- A thousands-strong rally of friendship between Soviet and Portuguese Communists has been held in the city of Barreiro, near Lisbon. It was organized on the occasion of the visit to Portugal of a CPSU delegation headed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

To tumultuous applause in the hall the head of the CPSU delegation conveyed cordial, fraternal greetings to Portuguese Communists from the Soviet Union's 18 million Communists.

Your party, he said, has a militant, difficult, glorious destiny. Its inexhaustible vital strength lies in unshakable loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, its creative spirit, its close and intimate link with the working class and all the working masses, and in its high responsibility for the country's destiny. Our delegation has conducted a very fruitful exchange of opinions with the leadership of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. It has confirmed once again that we have a complete coincidence of views on all the questions discussed and common positions on all urgent problems and, above all, of course, on the most burning problem -- that of war and peace. And this problem is becoming increasingly acute.

E. A. Shevardnadze pointed out that a particularly alarming and dangerous situation is taking shape in Europe. Here the United States and NATO intend to erect a new palisade of American missiles. Their deployment will lead to a new round of the arms race and bring the threat of war dangerously near. We, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries, propose another way. It is outlined, in particular, in the specific realistic initiatives advanced in the speeches of Y. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and in the decisions of the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The head of the CPSU delegation emphasized that the Soviet Union calls for a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons for the duration of the talks on these arms. You have only to analyze the U.S. and NATO response to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives, and it will become still clearer what the "Soviet threat" myth is worth. As much as a year ago, he continued, our country proclaimed its renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons and urged the other nuclear powers to take the same step. There has been no response from the West.

In Prague at the beginning of this year the Warsaw Pact states suggested to NATO the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, a treaty providing for a commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons. And again no cogent reply has yet been heard from the NATO side. These are two diametrically opposite approaches to the fate of European and world peace.

It is impossible to win a nuclear war, E. A. Shevardnadze went on to point out, but it is possible and necessary to win peace in Europe and throughout the world. However acute the situation in the international arena and however strong and perfidious imperialism is, it cannot fail to be seen that the forces opposed to war are extensive and powerful and are capable of erecting a reliable barrier in the path of potential aggressors. The socialist community states strive for this. The nonaligned countries, which are struggling increasingly actively and consistently against imperialism's aggressive course, strive for this. All the world's communists strive for this. Millions upon millions of people with different political views and convictions strive for this. And they include sober-minded figures belonging to the ruling circles of capitalist countries. Finally, the antiwar movement is growing rapidly and acquiring mighty strength on all continents. Soviet people know about the mighty antiwar demonstrations which have taken place here in Portugal. We know that in Portugal, as everywhere, communists are in the front ranks of the fighters for peace.

The situation in the world, the CPSU delegation head said, also leaves its mark on our internal affairs. We have to expend considerable effort and means in order to safeguard the socialist gains of the Soviet people and the fraternal countries' peoples against the external, imperialist threat. But despite this, Soviet people are augmenting their efforts to fulfill the socioeconomic plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. This was given a powerful new boost by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the recent June (1983) Plenum. They defined the most effective ways to resolve what is now our chief task -- to further improve the developed socialist society.

Great work lies ahead here. By no means have we yet resolved all the problems. But we have a clear prospect and possibility of overcoming the difficulties that exist. These are inexhaustible reserves enshrined in the very nature of the socialist system. This is the clear-cut line of our party, which knows where to lead the matter and how. There is full understanding of and support for the party line by all working people.

Our countries, the leader of the CPSU delegation emphasized, belong to different social systems and different military-political alliances.

But we are confident that there is nothing that could make the true national interests of the Soviet Union and Portugal clash. Our country is prepared to both develop and expand relations with Portugal. It is not our principle to make them dependent on circumstantial changes in the international situation. We advocate commissioning all reserves of political, economic, commercial, and cultural ties between Portugal and the USSR. I am sure that this would be to the mutual advantage of our states and peoples. But mutual will is, of course, necessary for this.

The CPSU and the PCP, the CPSU delegation head declared in conclusion, are linked by many decades of joint struggle for a common cause, for the happiness of our countries' peoples. I am convinced that this kinship will strengthen year by year, from decade to decade, and will continue into the 21st century. It will always cement the friendship between the Portuguese and Soviet peoples. Our parties firmly occupy their place in the front ranks of the most influential movement of modern times -- the communist movement. It has embraced all continents, and in the present, complex situation, despite all the difficulties, it is continuing to advance and achieve new successes in the struggle for the working people's interests, for the good of all peoples, and for peace and socialism. Membership of this great movement multiplies our strength many times over.

Next PCP Secretary General A. Cunhal delivered a speech to the assembled people.

The PCP, he declared, has always come out from positions of defending national interests, sovereignty, and independence. However, it is possible boldly to assert that internationalists are very firm patriots. It is precisely on the principles of proletarian internationalism that the relations of fraternal friendship between the PCP and the CPSU are built. These relations of friendship and cooperation make a contribution to interstate ties, since both our parties advocate their development and deepening. No matter what pressure is brought to bear on us, we will never depart from the path of friendship and cooperation with the CPSU. This path accords with the interests not only of Portuguese Communists but also of the entire people of Portugal -- a free and independent country. Relations between our two parties are built on the principles of mutual respect, solidarity, and a joint ideological base -- Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

A. Cunhal resolutely condemned attacks on Marxist-Leninist theory, pointing out that it is not only alive but also serves as a basis for scientific analysis of new political, economic, and social phenomena in human society. In defending the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, we do not advocate the mechanical repetition of already accumulated experience but its critical assimilation, not a new traversing of roads already traveled but the opening up of new paths, not dogmatism but practical and theoretical creativity in conformity with national conditions.

Experience has shown, the PCP secretary general emphasized, that a departure from the principles of Marxism-Leninism results in the impoverishment of communist parties and the weakening of their ability to influence national processes and social transformations. There is nothing surprising in the fact that attempts to separate the teaching of Marx from the teaching of Lenin, to distort the class essence of communist parties, and to take an immutably critical stand with regard to the USSR and the other socialist countries constantly fail.

A. Cunhal angrily criticized the anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign being pursued by the Portuguese mass media, which is aimed at distorting real life in a socialist society. Capitalists and reactionaries cannot forgive the Soviet Union for the fact that a society has been built in the USSR which has neither exploiters nor exploited. They cannot forgive the fact that there are no unemployed there and that youth has free access to education, vocational training, culture, and sport, unlike the tragic situation of youth in capitalist society and in Portuguese society in particular, where hundreds of thousands of young men and women cannot find work.

The chief reason for anti-Sovietism lies precisely in the fact that the examples of the building of socialism in the USSR, its tremendous achievements in all spheres, its influence on the progressive development of the international situation, its solidarity with working people and with all the world's peoples, and its real might in the face of imperialism's aggressive policy make the Soviet Union the chief bastion of peace.

The PCP secretary general went on to point out that the struggle for peace has now become the central problem in international life. He resolutely criticized the policy of the U.S. Administration and the most reactionary NATO circles aimed at building up the arms race and exacerbating international tension. The speaker especially noted the dangerous nature of the plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, pointing out that their realization will result in the disruption of the military equilibrium and sharply increased danger of war.

Events and facts indicate, A. Cunhal emphasized, that the foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries regards the defense of peace as of paramount importance. As distinct from the Reagan administration's nuclear blackmail, the socialist states advance constructive proposals in the sphere of talks on detente, disarmament, and ensuring the people's security and peace throughout the world.

The PCP, he declared, regards as exceptionally important the USSR's proposals concerning a freeze on nuclear arms with a view to their subsequent reduction and on the creation of nuclear-free zones, as well as the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the appeal to other nuclear powers to follow that example. An objective analysis of the modern situation leads to the inevitable conclusion that the chief threat to peace stems from imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries make the chief contribution to the struggle for peace.

The PCP secretary general expressed serious apprehension at the Pentagon and NATO plans to widen their military presence in Portugal, including plans to use Portuguese territory to set up bases for the transfer of the American Rapid Deployment Force to Europe, the Near East, and the Persian Gulf zone. He also spoke out against the deployment of nuclear weapons on national territory and visits to Portuguese ports by American submarines carrying nuclear warheads.

Criticizing the foreign policy program of the new coalition government of Socialists and Social Democrats, the PCP secretary general pointed out that it does not even mention Portugal's desire to develop relations with socialist countries. Portugal, he pointed out, must expand ties with all states on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for national independence. Only such a foreign policy will accord with the true interests of the country and the people.

We have the right, A. Cunhal said, to demand that the new government cease the provocative policy of preceding cabinets and restore normal relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries in the diplomatic, political, commercial, economic, technological, cultural, and sport spheres and in the sphere of tourism.

He criticized the new government's program, which contains measures to liquidate the people's revolutionary gains, limit the working people's rights and freedoms, restore the positions of big capital, and increase dependence on international imperialism. Such a policy will certainly meet with a strong rebuff from the working people and is therefore known to be doomed to failure.

The PCP secretary general voiced confidence that democracy in Portugal has acquired sufficient strength and that the ideals of the April 1974 Revolution will ultimately triumph.

The rally ended with the strong chanting of slogans: "Long Live Friendship Between the PCP and the CPSU!" "Long Live the Soviet Union!" and "Long Live Proletarian Internationalism!"

'A Friendly Visit'

LD280704 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2000 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Eduard Kovalev Commentary: "Portugal Today"]

[Excerpts] Good evening, dear listeners. The CPSU delegation which visited your country at the invitation of the Portuguese Communists has returned to Moscow. This visit contributed to a further strengthening of the fraternal ties, of the relationship, cooperation, and solidarity between the two parties. At the same time, the results of this friendly visit also bear witness to the fact that relations of friendship based on the principles of equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and respect for each other's sovereignty can successfully develop between Portugal and the USSR. This was confirmed by the results of the meetings held between the Soviet delegation and workers' representatives, trade-union, political and social leaders, as well as representatives of the Portuguese state, President Ramalho Eanes and the speaker of the assembly of the republic, Tito de Morais.

The top-level talks held by the Soviet delegation with representatives of public opinion and Portuguese statesmen also showed the great interest of both sides in developing relations between our peoples in the most varied spheres. During these meetings, the Soviet delegates pointed out that there are still major possibilities to develop cooperation in the economic, trade, technical, scientific, and cultural fields.

In the opinion of the Soviet side, shared by the Portuguese Communists, the deepening and development of the Soviet-Portuguese relations fully correspond to the interests of both countries and peoples and will serve the cause of peace and international detente.

Analyzing the program of the Socialist-Social Democratic government, the Portuguese Communists rightly came to the conclusion that it does not guarantee the solution of Portugal's national problems and can indeed worsen even further the country's economic, social and political problems.

The PCP is also against Portugals' subordination to world imperialism and this stance contributes to the implementation of a policy in the interests of national independence, peace and cooperation among all peoples in the world and in Europe.

We do sympathize with the struggle waged by the Portuguese Communists against a greater participation of Portugal in NATO, against the turning of the country's territory into a base for hostile and aggressive actions and against the possibility of a greater U.S. military presence on Portuguese soil and the threat of siting and transportation of foreign nuclear weapons through Portuguese territory.

We have no doubts that the Soviet and Portuguese Communists will continue to devote their efforts and energies to the cause of international peace and cooperation, to the strengthening and development of relations of friendship among peoples and states, regardless of their political regimes and social systems.

PRAVDA REPORTS ARAB COMMUNISTS' STATEMENT

PM281100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 8 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Statement of Arab Countries' Communist and Workers Parties"]

[Text] Damascus, 23 Jun -- The text of a statement adopted at the conference of Arab countries' communist and workers parties held a few days ago has been disseminated here. It points out that the conference participants discussed urgent international problems, devoting special attention to the situation in the Near East.

The statement emphasizes that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement is part of the aggressive U.S. policy on a global scale and is a manifestation of American imperialism's offensive against the Arab national liberation movement with a view of establishing its own military-political and economic supremacy in the region. Backed by the "strategic alliance" with Israel, American imperialism resorts to various methods -- armed aggression, military threats, diplomacy of capitulatory deals, economic pressure, and others.

The so-called "peace agreement" between Israel and Lebanon, which was signed with U.S. participation 17 May under conditions of an Israeli military occupation and under a threat from American and Israeli tanks, is a continuation of the Camp David course and a new step aimed at widening the American military presence in Lebanon. It encroaches upon Lebanon's independence and national sovereignty, undermines Lebanon's historically evolved ties with Syria, and facilitates aggressive and subversive actions against Syria. The agreement is designed to win Lebanon over to the side of American imperialism and Israel, to wrest it from the ranks of Arab and nonaligned states, and to subordinate it to the interests of Washington's global strategy directed against the USSR, the socialist community, and the liberation movement in the region and throughout the world.

The Arab countries' communist and workers parties, the statement reads, support the struggle of the Lebanese people and their progressive and patriotic forces against the capitulatory agreement and Lebanon's subordination to Israel and the American occupiers acting under the flag of the "multinational force," for the full restoration of Lebanon's independence, for the consolidation of its allegiance to the Arab world, and for its unity and democratic development without any external interference.

The statement notes the increasing danger of aggression against Syria, which rejects the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the "Reagan plan" and is therefore being subjected to political blackmail, diplomatic pressure, and intimidation. However, Syria is taking legitimate defensive measures, is resolutely opposed to the imperialist plot and the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion, and gives effective support to the Lebanese people and their national patriotic forces. It is strengthening relations of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and cooperates with progressive forces in Arab and other countries. This Syrian policy is a serious obstacle to the establishment of American-Israeli supremacy in the region and stimulates the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab people's masses.

Under these conditions Syria's defense assumes pan-Arab and international significance. An exceptionally important role is played by the strengthening of facts necessary to ensure Syria's steadfastness, including enhancing the political and mobilizing role of the National Progressive Front.

The Arab countries' communist and workers parties hail the stand taken by the Soviet Union in the cause of supporting Syria and the struggle of the Arab masses, including the Arab people of Palestine and the Lebanese national patriotic forces, against imperialist plots.

Our parties call for the strengthening and deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union in all spheres, considering these relations the chief and decisive factor in the battle for liberation.

When considering the Palestinian problem, the conference participants noted the dangerous nature of the "Reagan plan" advanced by the U.S. Administration which is aimed, in particular, at preventing the Palestinian people's self-determination and reducing to naught the significance of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. Also connected with this are the attempts to involve Jordan in capitulatory talks based on the "Reagan plan" -- attempts which have been made since the Israel-Lebanese agreement was signed. Reactionary Arab circles, which are seeking to emasculate the decisions of the Fez conference of Arab heads of state and government, are acting in the same direction. At the same time, the annexationist nature of the Israeli occupiers' actions on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip is intensifying.

The statement emphasizes the importance of the decisions of the 16th Session of the Palestine National Council, which express the will of the Arab Palestinian people. The Arab countries' communist and workers parties appeal to all Palestinian national patriotic forces to make the maximum effort to consolidate national unity. It is the task not only of Palestinian patriots, but also of all the Arab world's patriotic forces to preserve this unity.

The conference participants emphasized that, in pursuing an aggressive expansionist policy in the Near East, Washington, together with Israel, which is allocated in active role in realizing American strategy in the region, also uses the recently created so-called Central Command and the Rapid Deployment Force, designed for direct military interference, and also military bases and other strongpoints in a number of Arab countries. At the same time American imperialism and Israel rely on Arab reaction and place the oil and financial resources which are at its disposal at the service of their own interests.

The statement sharply criticizes the Camp David deal dictated by Washington, which has resulted in Egypt's being removed from the ranks of the Arab anti-imperialist front and pursuing a policy which accords with the interests of the U.S. and Israeli ruling circles.

The conference participants pointed to the tremendous harm which the continuing war between Iraq and Iran is doing to the cause of the Arab peoples' anti-imperialist struggle. The war has brought these countries destruction and grave calamities. It profits only American imperialism, Israel, and Arab and Iranian reaction. It helps to strengthen reactionary trends in the policy of the ruling circles of the countries of this region.

The conference advocated the normalization of relations between the countries of northwest Africa in the interests of intensifying the struggle against imperialism and for the liquidation of its military bases in that region. At the same time, it pointed out that certain reactionary forces are seeking to create an alliance in that region directed against the peoples of the region and against democracy and social progress. The conference statement points out that the just resolution of the Western Sahara question on the basis of ensuring the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination would help to normalize the situation in the region and to consolidate the OAU.

The conference participants devoted considerable attention to questions of the struggle against the subversive actions of imperialism and reaction in the sphere of ideology, whose chief substance is propaganda of anticommunism and other ideas hostile to progress, democracy, and socialism.

By using the false thesis of the "Soviet threat" and other fabrications from the arsenal of anti-Soviet propaganda, reactionary circles are seeking to undermine the Arabs' friendship with the USSR and the socialist community countries in an attempt to deprive the Arab national liberation movement of its strong and dependable ally.

The parties participating in the conference are convinced that, in order to ensure conditions guaranteeing the frustration of imperialism's intrigues against the Arab peoples, special significance attaches to the struggle for democracy, the creation of democratic constitutional institutions, and the granting to the people's masses of freedoms and rights and the opportunity to take an active part in political, economic, social, and cultural life.

The conference statement condemns the discriminatory practice toward communist parties in a number of countries, the attempts to prevent their active participation in political life, and the violence and terror directed against communists and other patriotic progressive figures. Solidarity is voiced with the fraternal parties of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Egypt, and Bahrain and with other progressive forces and national liberation movements.

When discussing questions of the modern international situation, the conference participants emphasized that Washington's aggressive strategy is based on undermining the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence and going over to total confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The statement points out that American imperialism's adventurist policy is fraught with the serious danger that a world nuclear war might break out. Washington is seeking to upset the existing strategic equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries and to achieve military superiority, is whipping up th arms race and is implementing extensive programs to produce new nuclear weapons systems and to deploy medium-range missiles in West Europe. This advances the cause of defending peace and saving mankind from catastrophe as the chief problem of concern to all peoples.

The conference participants condemned the decisions adopted at the meeting of the leaders of the seven major capitalist states at Williamsburg (United States)with a view to strengthening their military potential on the pretext of defending "freedom" and "democracy." Instead of responding to the proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states, and returning to the path of easing international tension and disarmament, the heads of the seven major capitalist states decided to continue the dangerous adventure of deploying nuclear missiles, thereby subjecting Europe and the whole world to the threat of destruction and ruin.

The conference participants came out in support of the policy being pursued by the Soviet Union of easing international tension and its specific proposals and initiatives aimed at reducing nuclear missles arms and preserving peace and security. They emphasized the importance of the Soviet Union's warnings regarding the serious threat which could arise for the Mediterranean countries, including the countries of North Africa and the Near East, as a result of the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe. The conference supported the Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague in January 1983.

The Arab countries' communist and workers parties appeal to all Arab national patriotic and progressive parties, forces, and movements and trade union organizations to take a very active part in the worldwide campaign to prevent a destructive nuclear war and to make the American Administration renounce its plans for a nuclear arms buildup.

The conference participants called for the intensification of the struggle to strengthen the worldwide anti-imperialist front, consolidate the cohesion of all the world's peace-loving and antiwar forces, and oppose the threat of nuclear catastrophe. They once again emphasized the importance of strengthening Arab-Soviet friendship, dealing a resolute rebuff to all attempts to weaken it, and struggling against imperialism's military and political presence in the region and against the "Reagan plan."

They advocated convening an international conference with the participation of the PLO and all other interested sides with a view to achieving a just settlement of the Near East problem in accordance with the decisions of the Fez conference of Arab heads of state and government and the Soviet proposals.

For the purpose of opposing the aggressive American-Israeli anti-Arab policy the conference participants outlined an action program providing for the mobilization of the broad people's masses and all national patriotic circles of Arab countries to support Syria, the Lebanese national patriotic forces, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to create their own state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO -- and the struggle of the people's masses in the occupied territories against the Israeli invaders. Here they emphasized the need to strengthen the cohesion of Syria, the Palestine resistance movement, and the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

The statement contains an appeal to end the Iraq-Iran war on the basis of a just, democratic peace.

The conference participants demanded the release of political prisoners who are the victims of repression on the part of reaction, and also political prisoners thrown into jails in Israel and on the occupied Arab territories.

The conference participants made a high assessment of the struggle being waged by the Communist Party and anti-Zionist democratic forces in Israel.

The conference of Arab countries' communist and workers parties approved a resolution voicing solidarity with Iran's Tudeh Party.

DETAILS OF SOVIET-IRAQI COOPERATION MEETING

LD290331 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Jun 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] The 13th session of the Soviet-Iraqi standing committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation opened in Moscow today. The activity of this committee helps greatly to develop cooperation between our two countries in important fields such as the generation of energy, industry and other fields of industry and agriculture, the building of water installations, communications and transport, and the training of Iraqi national cadres. A widely represented delegation has come from Iraq to attend these talks. It is led by Subhi Yasin Khudayr, minister of industry and mineral resources. As for the Soviet side, it is led by Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Yakov Ryabov opened the committee's session and said that the Soviet side calls for the development of the comprehensive economic and technical cooperation with Iraq on the basis of a long-term plan and mutual benefit and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded on 9 April 1972 between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic.

The year 1984 will be the 25th anniversary of our economic cooperation. The successes achieved during that period are well-known in Iraq and in the Soviet Union. Power stations and hydroelectric stations with a total capacity of 14.4 million KW were constructed within the framework of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation; oil fields were built in ar-Rumaylah and al-Wayhish and Nahr Amr. the output of which, according to the project, totals 46 million metric tons annually. Thirteen big factories are under construction and also the canal which was dug between the lake of Tharthar and the Euphrates. Six hundred kilometers of railroad were laid. Six hundred-eighty-three kilometers of pipe were also laid. Other projects playing an important role in Iraq's economy were also built. Yakov Ryabov said the volume of our economic and technical cooperation has declined lately, a fact which naturally does not please us. This state of affairs occurred because the construction of most of the economic cooperation projects is coming to an end. The building of the oil fields in al-Qurnah al-Gharbiyyah is the only big new project. We must create a new and true starting point in the future too. In conclusion Yakov Ryabov said we must concentrate the work of our committee and its bodies in the next period on determining the specific scope for the economic cooperation between our two countries, in addition to discussing the progress of cooperation with regard to the projects under construction.

Subhi Yasin Khudayr, head of the Iraqi delegation and minister of industry and minerals, delivered a reply speech in which he dealt with the political and the current economic situation in Iraq and said:

[Begin Khudayr recording] We look forward to the future of our relations with confidence and great hope and consider that the work of this committee and its regular sessions is a means and an important way to develop the latter. We hope that through the work and the recommendations of this session we can translate the relations of friendship existing between us into practical steps. [end recording]

SYRIAN MINISTER SCORES U.S., ISREAL; LAUDS USSR

LD241236 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Syrian minister of information, gave an interview in Damascus to our correspondent. He said in particular:

[Begin video recording in Arabic with superimposed translation] The United States and Israel are clearly pushing the Near East toward a new war because the leadership in power in Israel is striving for expansion. It is no coincidence that the Tel Aviv rulers cynically state that Israel's borders are where Israeli tanks can get to. The Reagan administration is virtually providing political cover for this aggressive policy. Moreover, an agreement on so-called strategic cooperation has been concluded between the United States and Israel. All of this is contrary to the interests of the Arabs. We resolutely reject the U.S.-Israeli plot in the Near East.

This position is shared by our Arab brothers and by our friends, all the peace-loving forces and primarily the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. We in Syria are fully resolved to continue to oppose any attempts by the United States and Israel to establish their overlordship in the Near East region. We are convinced of the rightness of our cause and of the success of our struggle. We have a strong will which will allow us to defend our land, our people, and the future of our country. We know well that we can rely on the support of the USSR. We are deeply grateful to the USSR for this solidarity and assess extremely highly the all-round help from your country. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ENDS MOSCOW VISIT

PM290951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] The delegation of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] headed by B. Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate Political Commission, which has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow 28 June. The delegation was seen off at the airport by G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and by responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee. The sendoff party included J. Suarez Espinoza, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR.

COLOMBIAN CONGRESS DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

PM290812 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests from Colombia"]

[Text] A delegation from the National Congress of the Republic of Colombia headed by its chairman, B. Guerra Serna, arrived in Moscow 26 June on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation head made a statement at the airport: "The visit to your country is a great honor to us. On behalf of the legislature and people of Colombia we cordially, sincerely, and amicably greet your leadership in the person of the outstanding figure of Yu.V. Andropov and your great people.

"We have not come as tourists. The purpose of our visit is to acquaint ourselves with your culture and the Soviet people, and to find out how, in a brief historical period, your country has been transformed into such a mighty power. People in Colombia know the Soviet Union and its historic traditions, thinkers, scientists, writers, poets, and heroes perhaps better than Soviet people imagine. But we still want to learn more, much more. The reports we receive about social development, industrial achievements, political organization, and your people's way of life do not always reflect the true state of affairs, since international news agencies are interested in limiting these reports. The mutual exchange of opinions and ideas will be useful for both sides, especially for Colombia. This is why we hope that on our return home we will take with us much knowledge and, above all, confidence that the links existing between us will not only be maintained but will strengthen ever further."

On 27 June the guests paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The members of the delegation were welcomed by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union. During the talk it was noted that the visit by the Colombian parliamentarians is an important step along the path of further developing parliamentary relations between the two countries and will make a contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Colombian peoples. Taking part in the talk were L.Ya. Florentyev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the International Relations Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.M. Romanov, USSR ambassador to Colombia, E. Lopez Gomez, Colombian ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

The same day the parliamentarians visited the V.I. Lenin office and apartment in the Kremlin Museum.

The members of the delegation had a talk at the Moscow Oblispolkom. V.P. Prokhorov, first deputy chairman of the Oblispolkom, informed them about the activity of local soviets and the economic development of the Moscow region.

LE MONDE OUTLINES CPSU SECRETARIAT RESPONSIBILITIES

PM241159 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jun 83 p 6

[Alain Jacob dispatch: "Romanov in Charge of Industrial Policy Within Party Secretariat"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- The latest Central Committee plenum, which only very slightly altered the composition of the party leadership, has been followed by only minimal changes in the responsibilities of Secretariat members.

According to the most authoritative sources, the newest member of this body, Mr Romanov -- already a Politburo member -- is in charge of a sector of industry, an area that he shares with Mr Dolgikh, though their respective responsibilities have not been specified. Still in the economic field, Mr Ryzhkov is in charge of "general party economic policy," while Mr Gorbachev remains responsible for agriculture, more specifically the implementation of the Food Program decreed in May 1982.

Existing functions are also kept by Kapitonov (Organizational Party Work Department, that is, appointments and changes of party cadres), Ponomarev (international liaisons), and Rusakov (relations with the socialist countries). Last, Mr Chernenko controls both the Central Committee's General Department and the department concerned with the ideology, with the assistance of Mr Zimyanin in this latter field.

The same source explains that Secretariat meetings are presided over by Mr Chernenko, despite his young age (52), it is Mr Gorbechev who takes over this role in his absence.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 9

PM281135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] The ninth issue of KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal, has been published.

It carries an information report on the 14-15 June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the speech delivered there by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the report "Urgent Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass Political Work" by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution.

It carries materials of the 8th USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation: Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech, the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech.

The rubric "Toward the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" is represented by the article "Preparing for a Portentous Anniversary" by V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and the article "Triumphant Experience of Struggle and Creation" by B. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The section "At the Frontiers of the 11th 5-Year Plan" contains the article "Tasks of Agricultural Science in Realizing the Food Program" by Academician P. Vavilov of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; and the article "Labor Is the Chief Sculptor of the Individual" by a collective correspondent of KOMMUNIST and the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

The journal carries the article "Thrice-Born Sevastopol" by N. Proskuryakov, former chief of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Administration for the Reconstruction of Sevastopol; and the article "Mobilized and Drafted by the Revolution" by A. Metchenko.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON TASKS OF SOVIET ARTISTS

PM281526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Artists' Civic-Mindedness"]

[Text] The traditions of lofty civic-mindedness are inseparable from the art of socialist realism, or from its very nature. "My revolution!" -- these words of Mayakovskiy's have entered our consciousness as a formula for the vital participation of Soviet artists in the cause of October and an expression of their readiness to place their talents at the service of the people who are building the new society.

The whole tenor and atmosphere of our life, which is imbued with the spirit of collectivism, engenders and consolidates within Soviet artists the need to participate actively in the country's affairs and concerns, and in the solution of the urgent tasks of communist building. A great role is played here by the creative unions, which can rightly be called a school of civic-mindedness. They have accumulated great experience of cooperation with production collectives, show constant concern for the professional development and ideological tempering of creative cadres, and carry out much work to propagandize the best achievements of our multinational artistic culture and to further the aesthetic education of readers and viewers. But the times demand the further stepping-up and improvement of their multifaceted activity.

The CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum assessed at its true worth the contribution made by literature and the arts to the spiritual life of society and emphasized with new force the significance of the artist's civic-mindedness, of his social activeness and responsibility, and recalled the most important mission of socialist culture: to mold and elevate the spiritual requirements of the individual and to actively influence his ideological, political, and moral character.

"We can all see," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in his plenum speech, "how the influence of art on people's minds strengthens as the people's cultural standards grow. The opportunities for active intervention by art in public life also grows in this way. This means that the responsibility of artists for making sure that the mighty weapon in their hands serves the cause of the people, the cause of communism, and increases to a tremendous extent."

While being justly proud of the successes of our culture and its ideological and artistic wealth, we must at the same time clearly see the problems of the contemporary creative process and the negative phenomena which appear in the field of literature and the arts. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum spoke in particular about the predilection of some authors for depicting all kinds of confusion in life and spiritually impoverished, moaning characters. Works appear in which our reality is distorted, deviations from historical truth are allowed to occur -- for example, in the evaluation of collectivization -- and "good-seeking" motifs and the idealization of patriarchalism creep in. These and other similar trends can damage the development of our artistic culture if they are not rebuffed resolutely and in good time.

The civic feelings and aspirations of the literary and artistic figure and the party-mindedness of his stance find their true expression not in declarations but in the very character and ideological orientation of his creations, in the whole line of his behavior. The citizen-artist does not closet himself within his own four walls; he strives to utilize any mass platform to draw the public's attention to the vital questions of the people's life. The party carefully listens to the voice of masters of culture who are sincerely concerned to eliminate everything that hinders our progress. The 26th CPSU Congress approved and supported the civic enthusiasm, implacability toward shortcomings, and active intervention by literature and the arts in life which are typical of the best works.

A fundamentally important task of Soviet art is to create the image of a positive hero who is close in spirit and in time to the new generations and who reflects the people's fate. A hero is seen as an artistic discovery and influences the people's actions. Man the creator, who sets the tone of our daily life, is entitled to expect that his heroic accomplishments, his thoughts, and his aspirations will find a vivid and inspired reflection in works of art.

The unprecedented exacerbation of the struggle between the two world social systems and the threat to peace and the people's security from imperialist reaction require from each Soviet artist loyalty to his social and patriotic duty, a clear-cut ideological position, political vigilance, and reliable Marxist-Leninist armament. Today the experience and lessons of the great artists of the revolution, founders of socialist realism, who were able not only to see clearly but also to unmask mercilessly all the inhumanity of the capitalist world, "the kingdom of the yellow devil," and to affirm with the entire strength of their talent the spiritual and moral values of the new society, are more topical than ever before. These glorious traditions are our reliable weapon, and the party organizations of creative unions are called upon to pay more attention to their consolidation and development and to introduce young artists to them.

The history of Soviet society and living creative practice convincingly confirm the fruitfulness of the CPSU's immutable and consistent line on questions of culture. The party shows solicitude and respect for the artistic intelligentsia, values talent highly, and considers it a national asset. The Leninist approach toward the creative sphere is incompatible with methods of administration by decree, with interference with the artist's forms and style of work, and with indifference toward the ideological content of art. Cultural organs, creative unions, and party committees must educate the artistic intelligentsia in the spirit of high exactingness and principledenss. It is necessary to raise the social role and militancy of literary and artistic criticism, which is called upon to be implacable toward ideologically alien works which discredit our Soviet reality and dull and artistically bankrupt works, and to affirm the principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit.

To be in the forefront of communist building, to serve by his art the affirmation of the new and the progressive, to demonstrate vividly the fundamental features and advantages of the Soviet way of life, to propagandize passionately the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and to expose skillfully and consistently the intrigues by the enemies of peace and the peoples' security -- that is a field for creative and public action worthy of the citizen-artist today. There is no doubt that the masters of Soviet culture will do everything necessary to be equal to the tasks facing them.

FURTHER ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET 24-25 JUNE SESSION

Information Report

PN271436 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The 7th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, opened at 1000 on 24 June 1983 in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow.

The deputies and guests of the session rose to greet with tumultuous, prolonged applause Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, G.A. Aliyev, K.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.I. Vorotnikov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, K.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, and N.I. Ryzhkov,

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

The deputies and guests of the session stood to honor the memory of the late Deputy A. Ya. Pelshe.

The floor was then given to Deputy N.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, for a report on the results of the verification of the credentials of deputies elected since the sixth RSFSR Supreme Soviet session.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously resolved to acknowledge the credentials of Deputies B.V. Nikolskiy, elected on 6 February 1983 for Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug No 5 in Moscow; and R.I. Kudryavtseva, elected on 24 April 1983 for Pavlovo-Posadskiy Electoral Okrug No 84 in Moscow Oblast; and adopted an appropriate resolution on this matter.

The following agenda for the session was approved unanimously:

1. On the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

2. On the deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

3. On the tasks of the RSFSR's soviet and economic organs in expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods and improving trade in these goods in the light of the demands of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

4. On the draft RSFSR housing code.

5. On the ratification of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Having approved the agenda for the session, the deputies went on to examine the first item on the agenda -- the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Deputy M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took the floor.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, he submitted a proposal approved by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Council of Elders on relieving Deputy M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, of his duties as chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers in connection with his appointment as chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev also submitted on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee a proposal, approved by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Council of Elders, to appoint Comrade Vitality Ivanovich Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted resolutions "On Relieving Comrade M.S. Solomentsev of His Duties as Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers" and "On Appointing Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers."

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet then examined the next item on the agenda -- the deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet relieved Deputy S.G. Batyyev of his duties as deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his retirement on pension.

The Supreme Soviet went on to examine the third item on the agenda. A report "On the Tasks of the RSFSR's Soviet and Economic Organs in Expanding the Production and Improving the Quality of Consumer Goods and Improving Trade in These Goods in the Light of the Demands of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum" was delivered by Ye.F. Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

A supplementary report on this question was delivered by Deputy Ye.K. Podolskiy, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Consumer Goods and Trade Commission.

The following deputies took part in the debate.

L.A. Borisiv (Kiyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow); B.I. Fomin (Elektrosilovskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad); S.N. Islyukov (Yadrinskiy Electoral Okrug, Chuvash ASSR); Ye.F. Kondratkov (Lgovskiy Electoral Okrug, Kursk Oblast); V.M. Kanyukhin (Verkh-Isetskiy Electoral Okrug, Sverdlovsk Oblast); T.V. Osovskaya (Pushkinskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast); M.C. Tsagarayev (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, North Osetian ASSR); V.A. Crivanov (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Vologda Oblast); V.P. Shimanskiy (Korenovskiy Electoral Okrug, Krasnodar Kray); and Ye.A. Norka (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Omsk Oblast).

The second sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1600.

Comrades V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Solomentsev, and I.V. Kapitonov were seated on the platform.

Deputy N.K. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

Discussion continued on the report and the supplementary report on the third item on the agenda. Deputy I.Ya. Poruchikov (Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Bryansk Oblast) spoke in the debate.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet then concluded the discussion of the report and supplementary report on the third item on the agenda.

A concluding address on this question was delivered by Ye.F. Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the tasks of the RSFSR's soviet and economic organs in expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods and improving trade in these goods in the light of the demands of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet went on to discuss the fourth item on the agenda. A report on the draft RSFSR housing code was delivered by Deputy I.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Housing and Municipal Services and Consumer Services Commission.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet then discussed the report on the draft RSFSR housing code.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: A.G. Shumeyko (Rossoshanskiy Electoral Okrug, Vorenezh Oblast); N.I. Levushkina (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Saratov Oblast); A.I. Bondarenko (Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR); F.V. Popov, RSFSR minister of housing and municipal services; and P.F. Derunov (Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug, Yaroslval Oblast).

On this the discussion of the report on the fourth item on the agenda ended.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the RSFSR housing code and a resolution on its coming into force.

After this the RSFSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy Kh.P. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees submitted for ratification, and adopted the corresponding laws and resolutions.

With this, the 7th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, finished its work.

Gorbachev, Vorotnikov Speeches

LD250239 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video report on opening of RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in Kremlin]

[Text] The 7th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation started work in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow today. With stormy and prolonged applause the deputies and guests of the session received Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Vorotnikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Ryzhkov. [video shows deputies applauding leaders]

The deputies unanimously adopted the session's agenda and the procedure of its work.

The floor is given to Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] Comrade deputies: As you know, the party Central Committee plenum, which took place recently, confirmed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as chairman of the party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee.

In connection with this the CPSU Central Committee moves that he be relieved of his duties as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev has headed the RSFSR Council of Ministers for almost 12 years. During that time considerable successes have been achieved in the republic's economic and social development. Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, to thank Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev for his fruitful work in the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation and to wish him success in his further activity. [applause]

In accordance with instructions I submit for examination by the session the proposal by the CPSU Central Committee, approved by the Council of Elders of the republic's Supreme Soviet, on the appointment of Comrade Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation. [applause]

Permit me to provide a few details about Comrade Vorotnikov. He was born in 1926 in the town of Voronezh. He is a Russian. He graduated from the Kuybyshev Aviation Institute. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1947.

Comrade Vorotnikov started his labor activity during the years of the Great Patriotic War as an apprentice mechanic at the Voronezh Steam Locomotive Repair Works. For 18 years he worked as an engineer, as head of a shop, and as chief inspector of output quality at the machine building works in the town of Kuybyshev.

Since 1955 Comrade Vorotnikov has been involved in party and administrative work. He was secretary of the party committee of a factory, second secretary of the Kuybyshev Obkom, chairman of the Kuybyshev Oblispolkom, and first secretary of the Voronezh Obkom.

From 1975 until 1979 Comrade Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov worked as first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and then as USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

At present Comrade Vorotnikov is first secretary of the Krasnodar Kraykom.

Comrade Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov has great experience in party and state work, and in the opinion of the CPSU Central Committee he will ensure the necessary level of leadership of the activity of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. [end recording]

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 June, first edition, front-pages a biographical profile of Vitaliy Vorotnikov which adds: "At the 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses he was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee. He is a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. At the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov was elected candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo."]

Comrade Gorbachev proposed that the decisions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet relieving Comrade Solomentsev of the office of chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and appointing Comrade Vorotnikov as chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers be adopted. The deputies unanimously adopted these decisions.

An address was given by Comrade Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers:

[Begin Vorotnikov recording] Esteemed comrade deputies: Permit me to express to you cordial gratitude and sincere thankfulness for the high trust shown in appointing me chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

Realizing the entire weight of the responsibility laid upon me, I assure our party's Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the Republic's Supreme Soviet that I will apply all my efforts, knowledge and experience to justify the high honor and great trust placed in me. Thank you.
[applause; end recording]

The session then moved on to the next point on the agenda: A report on the talks of the administrative and economic organs of the RSFSR in expanding production and raising the quality of consumer goods and in improving trade in them in the light of the demands of the 26th congress of the party and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum was given by Comrade Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Then the debate began at the session. Having discussed the tasks of the republic's administrative and economic organs in expanding production and raising the quality of consumer goods and improving trade in them, the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR adopted a decision on this question.

A report on the draft housing code of the RSFSR was delivered by Deputy Ponomarev, chairman of the RSFSR Housing and Municipal Services and Consumer Services Commission.

The deputies who spoke in the debate noted that the adoption of the housing code will make it possible to strengthen the protection of citizens' housing rights, to ensure a thrifty attitude towards the housing stock, and to solve the housing problem.

The deputies unanimously adopted the housing code of the RSFSR and the decision on the order for its entry into force.

The deputies examined the question of confirming the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and adopted corresponding laws and decisions.

The 7th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation then completed its work.

Moscow TV Views Session

LD241456 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 24 June, in the Vremya newscast, carries a video report on the opening of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session in the Kremlin. The report opens with medium shots of the deputies standing in the hall and applauding, cutting to wide shots of the hall with leaders visible standing in the presidium in the distant background, zooming in to a shot of the leaders providing the following, partial lineup, standing from left to right: Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, and Andropov, Romanov and Grishin in the next row, and Solomentsev and Aliyev in the last row. The report includes shots of Gorbachev and then Vorotnikov addressing the session and brief shots of Karpova at the rostrum.

Deputy Premier Reassigned

PM231015 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jun 83 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade V.I. Kochemasov of his duties as deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

CPSU'S GRISHIN ON CREATIVE WORKERS' TASKS

PM171412 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Lofty Responsibility of Creative Intelligentsia: Meeting of Moscow Creative Workers Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Moscow creative workers aktiv was held yesterday in the House of Unions Hall of Columns. The participants discussed the question of the tasks of Moscow city creative workers in fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions and subsequent CPSU Central Committee resolutions on ideological, political, and educational work.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the meeting.

Taking part in the meeting's work were R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, and A.M. Roganov, Moscow CPSU Vorkom secretaries; A.A. Belyayev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, and V.I. Konstantinov, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

The aktiv's present meeting, V.V. Grishin said, intends to discuss questions of the work of Moscow's creative organizations in fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions and subsequent CPSU Central Committee resolutions on ideological, political, and educational work.

The union between art and labor is improving from year to year and being filled with new content, and is an integral part of the activity of cultural establishments. Today, they are linked by creative agreements with the collectives of almost 300 industrial enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and educational institutions. This cooperation serves their mutual enrichment and is an important means of the moral, ideological, and political education not just of workers and employees, but also of the artistic intelligentsia itself. Festivals of literature, music, movies, and fine art have become a firm part and tradition in the city's spiritual life. They have already been held in several regions of Moscow, the city's environs, the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, and so forth. Regional festivals of the arts such as "Moscow Theaters for Participants in the Great Patriotic War", "Musical Fall", and others have proved their worth.

At the same time, V.V. Grishin continued, while positively assessing the results of the activity of Moscow's creative intelligentsia, it must be noted that insufficiently full use is being made of the tremendous potential of artistic creativity in working people's spiritual development, their moral improvement, and aesthetic education.

The task consists in increasing the educational influence of artistic culture, showing the best aspects of our life vividly and truthfully, asserting the political and aesthetic ideal of communism, and improving the ideological and moral formation and the all-round development of Soviet people.

With society's progress along the path of developed socialism and the increase in the general educational level, man's living conditions change, he himself changes, and his spiritual needs grow. Do literature and art today satisfy working people's needs? Do they successfully ensure an improvement in their cultural level?

Not always, unfortunately. And the party points straight to this. The congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On the Further Improvement of Ideological, Political, and Educational Work", "On the Creative Links Between Artistic Literary Journals and the Practice of Communist Building", and "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Yanka Kupala Belorussian State Academy Theater" says that the state of artistic culture still does not completely meet the demands determined by its growing role in communist building.

The CPSU Central Committee resolutions establish the tasks of the creative intelligentsia, which must use all the force of its talent today to assert communist ideals, the beauty of working man, and the nobility of his work, propagandize work as the only source of man's well-being, and fashion lofty moral qualities in people.

The whole history of Soviet art and of its innovatory achievements is linked, as is known, with the portrayal of the new man, who is creating a new society and a new revolutionary reality. The positive heroes of our literature and art have played a big role in molding generations of Soviet people, including those who bore the brunt of the very great trials of the Great Patriotic War and the postwar revival. And the new generations of Soviet people need a contemporary hero, close to them in spirit, who would be seen by them as an artistic revelation and would influence people's actions. Unfortunately, there is a shortage of memorable successes here. Instead of a vivid nature and ideologically convinced personality expressing the spirit of our time and our society, characters devoid of important goals in life and of broad social horizons often appear. The depiction of the young hero suffers from onesidedness and superficiality.

There is no other topic which gives the artist such creative scope and such tremendous possibilities as contemporary reality and the contemporary historical process, its diversity, and special features. Literature and art must be closer to the real problems of the country's national economic and socioeconomic development. Considerable experience has been accumulated by Soviet culture in picking out the chief tendencies in society's development, and it has always been the exponent of social ideals. Everybody knows the works of Sholokhov, Fadeyev, Ostrovskiy, Polevoy, and other writers, movies such as "Chapayev" and "Ticket for Life", the golden fund of Lenin movies, and a number of productions, in which the October Revolution and socialist transformations are portrayed without embellishment but at the same time with pride in one's own people and motherland and which explain the essence of the socialist transformations which are taking place in our society. These works have gone far beyond the bounds of our country. This is militant propaganda carried out by means of art. This experience must be not simply saved and preserved but actively developed and enriched with new forms and new content.

An important role of Soviet art is to be the party's loyal helpter in communist building. It must rouse people to the struggle against shortcomings; foster in them a lofty sense of responsibility for their actions; and cultivate organization, awareness, and discipline. This is particularly topical now: The party is waging a principled and decisive struggle against various kinds of phenomena alien to the nature of our system and erecting a barrier against an unconscientious attitude to work, sponging, consumerism, money-grubbing, accumulativeness, and so forth. There must be no place for these in our society. But they will not die away by themselves, we must combat them by every method, including the methods of literature and art.

We must show our reality objectively, without embellishment, but at the same time without overemphasizing the seamy aspects either, which results essentially in distortion, blackening of contemporary Soviet society, and deflation of its real achievements. We must not replace keen party criticism with philistine grumbling and carping.

Muscovites justly make the point that artistic figures are slow to analyze the complex social processes which are taking place now in various spheres of our social life. It is noted correctly that certain artistic works are directed not forward but backward, analyze phenomena of past years, and portray events which have already been resolved by the party and people. The inability of certain authors of works to rise above the facts and interpret them must be mentioned.

The party organizations of the USSR and RSFSR Ministries of Culture and the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Cultural Administration must display great exactingness and severity in tackling creative question. The CPSU Central Committee resolutions on cultural questions call on the creative intelligentsia to interpret artistically the urgent problems of the present day from the standpoints of a communist world view. The real artist must be able to observe, select, and generalize what he sees in the interests of the people, in the interests of the goal toward which the people are striving.

Boldness of thought and a high level of knowledge and talent are needed in order to look into the future and to identify what is new and progressive in the present. The discovery and development of everything new and progressive must be promoted to the utmost and everything genuinely innovatory and interesting must be supported. To respond promptly to the events of the day, to reflect the chief stages of the development of Soviet society from party standpoints, and to follow the path of profound and fruitful research into the important problems of our epoch and the typical traits of character of the Soviet person -- this is how the party formulates the question today.

The creative intelligentsia is indebted to Muscovites and Moscow, the capital of the world's first socialist state. Moscow is the heart of the motherland and the symbol of our fatherland, and the country's whole heroic path and its glorious history are bound up with it. Moscow today is a major economic, administrative, political, scientific and cultural center, embodying all the achievements of developed socialism. Moscow is 1,150 industrial enterprises, 1,000 scientific and scientific services organizations, 137 million square meters of housing, 76,000 doctors, and 76 VUZes, and 144 vocational and technical schools in which there are 850,000 students. It is a city with a population of 8.42 million people.

Little is done to portray the diversity of the hero city's life. Shows, movies, and paintings are sometimes brought out, but at times they portray Moscow and Muscovites in a superficial and uninteresting way. At art exhibitions there are almost no pictures depicting the new Moscow. No good sons — optimistic and life-asserting in sentiment and content — about the capital have been created for a long time. More works on Moscow must be created: a sense of pride in our capital, our beloved city must be fostered; the urgent problems of its life must be addressed more frequently.

One of the chief traditions of Soviet art is profound research into the sources of Soviet man's heroism and his victories in the civil and Great Patriotic Wars. Moscow creative intelligentsia can and must do a lot more to foster Soviet patriotism and internationalism and to strengthen the friendship of the peoples and the sense of pride in the socialist fatherland.

Dwelling on questions of educating creative young people, the keynote speaker noted that the chief thing in the formation of a philosophical and a professional view of life and art is to embody the knowledge obtained in creativity. Young people's creativity must be assessed without making allowances for youth, and errors and blunders must be neither praised to excess nor passed over. Young people must be brought to the fore more boldly, entrusted with the resolution of major questions more frequently, and involved in public live more actively. A typical feature of the concern for the rising artistic forces must be the uniting of fatherly help with a high degree of exactingness.

Literature and art are part of one of the most important sectors of the ideological struggle. Our ideological and class enemies try their utmost to influence the creative intelligentsia and to prepare the ground for every possible negative phenomenon in their midst. Considerable efforts are made to blacken the very title of Soviet artist, to alienate the creative intelligentsia from the party and the people, and to diminish its contribution to the development of world literature.

It is the sacred duty of the creative intelligentsia to actively oppose spiritual reaction and by its creativity to assert the most progressive ideals of our epoch -- the ideals of communism and the ideas of reason, social justice, progress, peace, and friendship among the peoples.

The successful resolution of the tasks which the party sets the artistic intelligentsia depends to a large extent on primary party organizations. Good work by them is the guarantee of fruitful work by the whole collective. The chief elements in the work of party organizations are to establish tasks and goals correctly, to draw up concrete plans, to find the appropriate forms and methods for implementing these, and to provide backup through organizational and political work and mobilization of the masses.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum demanded that every party organization analyze its own work critically, expose shortcomings, determine the causes of these, and do everything to work better; to be equal to contemporary tasks; and to be the militant vanguard of the labor collectives. The aim is to enhance the effectiveness of party influence on all aspects of society's life and activity and to increase the effectiveness of ideological, educational, and organizational work.

For cultural establishments this means increasing the influence on the creative process, channeling it along a promising path, and having a more active influence on the ideological and creative thrust of works of literature and art. It is the duty of party organizations to show concern for the creation in collectives of a healthy, moral, psychological, and ethical atmosphere, which is most favorable to creativity, to the improvement of the professional skill and civic activeness of masters, and to the development of criticism and self-criticism. Questions of the ideological and political education of the creative intelligentsia and the fashioning in it of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, ideological conviction, and an active life stance should be constantly at the center of their attention. The whole system of education should promote the desire of literary and artisitc figures to augment their contribution to the party's cause and to reflect the truth of life. The truth of life and the truth of art as seen by the party is the truth comprehended and portrayed from positions of a concrete, historical, and class approach to the phenomena of today's reality in all its diversity.

Proceeding from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Party Study in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions", it is necessary to improve the quality, effectiveness, and success of party study; carry out ideological work purposefully and persistently; coordinate it with pratical matters; resolutely get rid of dogmatism, pretentiousness, and formalism; and improve the quality of party study to the utmost. The organizational work of party committees must be improved and their role increased. Control of the management's activity must be intensified, not as an end in itself but as a means of improving the entire work of creative collectives. The work of party organizations in transforming the capital into an exemplary communist city and transforming each establishment into an exemplary one must be stepped up. It is necessary to strengthen the authority of party organizations and Communists.

The tasks set by the party are being successfully resolved in those places where the creative and management leadership and the public councils and organizations pool their efforts and act in one direction. The role of the artistic, editorial, exhibition, and other councils must be increased and their responsibility for the state of affairs in collectives must be intensified.

Great responsible tasks face the party organizations, communists, and all artistic workers of the capital. The party awaits significant new works from creative workers, which will actively help the building of the developed socialist society and the fashioning of Soviet people's spiritual makeup and which will foster in them lofty moral qualities.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the party organizations of cultural establishments, Communists, and all literary and artistic figures of Moscow will work with even greater persistence, energy, and enthusiasm to implement the Communist Party's majestic plans, the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, and the party's resolutions on ideological, political, and educational work.

GRISHIN WRITES ON COMMUNISTS' VANGUARD ROLE

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[Article by V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow party Gorkom: "The Communist's Vanguard Role; On the 80th Anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress]

[Text] On the eve of the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party] Congress, which gave birth to the Bolshevik Party, every Communist and every Soviet person is thinking with deep gratitude about the party's great founder, V.I. Lenin. Now, when the historical correctness of the path chosen by our people has been convincingly and clearly proven both by the glorious victory of Great October and by the successful -- despite all obstacles -- building of developed socialism, the enormous, enduring value of Lenin's teaching about the party of the new type -- the leading force in the revolutionary renewal of the world -- is being realized particularly clearly.

The Communist Party, armed with the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory, closely united ideologically and organizationally, and having accumulated enormous experience of the political leadership of the masses, is the genuine, vanguard of the Soviet people. Its activities have assumed a truly all-embracing character. The CPSU's leading and directing role in the life and development of Soviet society is steadily increasing along with the growth in the scale and complexity of tasks in Communist building and with the need for the fullest possible realization of the country's enormous economic, scientific and technical, and spiritual potential, created by Soviet people's selfless labor.

The growing leading role of the party ensures the upsurge of the working people's creative initiative, the further development of socialist democracy, and the involvement of the broad masses of the working people in the management of the affairs of state and production. The party's history, its present, and its future firmly rest on Lenin's well-known tenet: "The greater the scope, the greater the breadth of the historic actions...the deeper the transformation which we want to effect, the more vital it is to increase interest in it and a conscious attitude and to persuade more and more millions of people of the need for this...."

This makes it incumbent on every party organization constantly to concern itself with increasing its fighting ability and its influence on the course of economic, social, and spiritual development, and with enhancing the consciousness, activeness, and vanguard role of every Communist. When noting this fact today, one cannot but recall yet again the wonderful perspicacity with which V.I. Lenin 80 years ago upheld one of the most important principles in building our party -- the obligatory personal participation of each member in the work of a party organization. In the party, Lenin stressed, there can be no room for chatterers, "we must endeavor to lift the name and the importance of the party member higher, higher, and higher...."

The ageless demands of Lenin's form the basis of the documents of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, which defined party organizations' specific tasks in further developing the activeness and initiative and enhancing the responsibility of Communists for the matters with which they are entrusted.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress" emphasizes with new force: "The CPSU takes care to ensure that every Communist is a selfless fighter for the triumph of its great ideals and deeply knows, understands, and translates into reality the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the party's policy. Membership of the party does not offer any privileges, it only spells higher responsibility for everything that is taking place in the country, for the fate of socialist building and social progress."

The directions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the party Central Committee are being consistently implemented in the Moscow city party organization's practical activity. It represents one of our party's major detachments. It consists of 1.1 million Communists organized in more than 10,000 primary party organizations, including almost 27,000 shop party organizations and 42,000 party groups.

In recent years the opportunities to exercise party influence in virtually all sectors of the economic and cultural building have increased considerably. One party organization in five now numbers more than 100 Communists.

Party organizations are being constantly replenished with fresh forces from among the best representatives of the working class, the intelligentsia, and employees. Without forcing the growth of its ranks, the city party organization seeks to ensure above all that its influence strengthens in the sphere of material production and in the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress. We consider the work involved in selecting truly leading people for the party to be one of the most important conditions for ensuring the Communists' vanguard role, enhancing every party organization's authority, and further strengthening the links with the working people. It is possible to cite many examples testifying to the high labor and social activeness of the party's new recruits and to the increased exactingness toward those who have decided to link their lives with the party.

The Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant's party organization, for instance, admitted over 200 production personnel, including 150 workers, as candidate members of the CPSU in 1982. More than 70 percent of those admitted are communist labor shock workers. They are all active in party, trade union, Komsomol, or other public organizations. Among those admitted as candidate members of the party are rayon soviet deputies and people's assessors.

Careful selection of entrants to the CPSU ranks and high demands during admission are only the first step in the care taken to ensure the purity, cohesion, and militancy of our party ranks. In the unified process of mastering revolutionary theory and creative practice, the Communists obtain and strengthen their ideological tempering, which is an indispensable condition of their high activeness and the fulfilment of their vanguard role in labor and sociopolitical activities. Thus over 312,000 CPSU members study in schools of scientific communism, 62,400 attend theoretical and methodological seminars, 80,000 attend Marxism-Leninism courses and courses for the ideological and party-economic activ, and almost 70,000 Communists study theoretical problems of Marxism-Leninism on their own.

The city party organization is striving to ensure an indissoluble connection between the Communists' enhanced ideological and theoretical training and the resolution of practical tasks facing labor collectives. To ensure this, active forms of study are being persistently introduced in all the links of Marxist-Leninist education. The holding of interviews and the preparation and defending of papers by students now form part of the practice of work in the majority of courses and seminars. In the past academic year students, with the assistance of propagandists, drew up more than 1 million socialist pledges and 230,000 personal economy accounts. All this gives political and economic studies a concrete and purposeful content, intensifies their educative and mobilizing influence, and enhances the Communists' vanguard role in labor collectives and in social activities.

Experience confirms that the molding of Communists as party political fighters and the increase of their responsibility for the fulfillment of the plans put forward by the party rest on unswerving observation of the principle of democratic centralism. A spirit of harmonious collective work prevails in the majority of the city's party organizations. The practice of the preparation and holding of party committee sessions and party meetings is being improved. During the 1982 report and election campaign one in five of the city's Communists took part in the debates on the reports in the primary party organizations. Party members submitted 97,000 proposals and critical remarks at these meetings.

The examination of questions of party work and of the management of party organizations' life is nowadays increasingly becoming the practical concern of a broad circle of rank-and-file Communists. For instance, one CPSU member in four in Moscow is an elective party activist. The further development of the collectiveness of party leadership is promoted by the fact that in a number of the biggest party organizations enlarged party committees have been elected, and primary party organization secretary councils have been set up at enterprises forming part of associations. The establishment under party raykoms and party committees of commissions and councils for the most important spheres of the activity of rayon and primary party organizations pursues the same aim.

Communists' active life stance manifested itself most noticeably during their fulfillment of party assignments. This, at the same time, represents a good school for instilling lofty ideological and political, moral, and business qualities and organizational skills in party members. Ninety percent of the city party organization's membership currently have permanent assignments. The Communists, by fulfilling the assignments, are taking part in the resolution of tasks of labor collectives' economic and social development and of working people's communist education. The transfer of party members to laggard sectors and to collectives where party influence is still inadequate is increasingly becoming the practice. Around 15,000 Moscow Communists are being sent as organizers of political and educational work to production team collectives and service sphere enterprises where it is not possible to set up party groups and shop party organization.

Of course, a Communist's assignment serves as an effective educational instrument only if it is firmly tied to party monitoring and verification of execution. Nowadays in many of the city party organizations a specific system has been established which makes it possible systematically and promptly to monitor the implementation of the adopted decisions, to make Communists personally accountable for this, and to ensure widespread publicity.

Last year in Moscow at one party meeting in two there were briefings on progress in the implementation of party resolutions and assignments. And what is important is that this collective monitoring by Communists is focused on the resolution of the most important questions in the development of production, its intensification, and the communist education of the working people. Increasing numbers of Communists are taking part in monitoring execution.

Currently the primary party organization commissions, which exercise the right of monitoring the activities of the administration and the work of the apparatus, number 32,000 Communists. More than 3,000 commissions have been set up in shop party organizations in accordance with the new statute.

We are striving to ensure that mutual exactingness is increased and the personal contribution of every Communist to the partywide cause is strictly assessed in every party organization and that the instances that still occur of a narrowly departmental approach to work, a failure to fulfill the plans, and the poor utilization of production reserves are examined in a principled fashion.

V.I. Lenin taught us that if we are conscientiously teaching the workers and peasants discipline, we have to start with ourselves. This demand has lost none of its topicality today. The party's efforts to improve management and to enhance organization, efficiency, and plan, state, and labor discipline demand an increase in the Communists' vanguard role in every sector, at every workplace. This serves to consolidate the foundations on which the socialist way of life is based.

In accordance with the demands of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, the city party organization is paying special attention to strengthening organization and order in every production sector and in all management links. Individual work with Communists is of great importance in the process of instilling lofty consciousness, principledness, and determination in the struggle against shortcomings. Last year one in three party members in Moscow reported at a party meeting on his fulfillment of the CPSU rules, party decisions, and production targets and improvement of his ideological and theoretical training. Much interest has been aroused by the experience of the Moscow Sortirovochnaya Locomotive Depot party organization, where individual interviews with party members are held about their personal contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. This experience has found many followers. Thus, for instance, over 3,000 proposals on how to improve work were received from Communists during the interviews in the Pervomayskiy Rayon party organization. Some of them have already been implemented, others are being implemented.

Exactingness has increased in party organizations toward party members who display social passiveness and toward those whose keen perception of philistine and outmoded attitudes has been dulled. The demands made on Communist leaders regarding the educational consequences of their administrative and economic practice and the strengthening of the foundations of communist morality in collectives have also been increased. This helps to create a moral and political climate which promotes enhanced efficiency and quality of work and establishes comradeship, collectivism, and civic-mindedness in people's relations.

The party organizations and the capital's Communists are persistently striving to secure working people's increasingly extensive involvement in social life and in the management of production. It is indicative that during the discussion of the USSR draft law on labor collectives 210,000 people addressed meetings and over 4,000 proposals were put forward. Moreover, Muscovites expressed unanimous satisfaction at the inclusion in the draft of a clause stating that the labor collectives carry out their manifold functions under the leadership of CPSU organizations.

The Communists' main sphere of activity is in the labor collectives, in the thick of the masses. In turn, labor collectives' activeness, cohesion, and the success of their work largely depend on the effectiveness of party organizations' concern to enhance their role and to improve the work of trade union, Komsomol, and other working people's organizations.

Party organizations' opportunities in this sphere have noticeably increased. Some 160,000 Moscow Communists have now been elected to elective trade union organs. Virtually all chairmen of people's control committees and groups are party members. Some 60 percent of Komsomol committee secretaries are Young Communists. Almost 100,000 party members are actively working in public formations such as permanent production conferences, public cadre departments, economic analysis bureaus, councils of mentors and team leaders, and other organizations. Communists are faced with the task of working in public organizations and unswervingly and firmly implementing party policy while at the same time avoiding petty tutelage of these organizations so that their spontaneous activities can develop.

The main content of every collective's life is labor, as is well known.

It is therefore natural that the main concern in the work of the capital's party organizations is to ensure that party members set genuine examples of communist labor, are in the vanguard of socialist competition, and promote the all-around development of the working people's creative initiative and social activeness by their example.

"This activeness, this initiative," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has noted, "is a matter of the realism of the party's plans, of the growth of its strength, and in the final analysis it is the guarantee of the implementation of the program of communist building."

The clause in the CPSU rules which makes it incumbent on party members to be active fighters for the creation of the material and technical base of communism, pioneers of everything new and progressive, and thrifty masters of socialist property assumes particular topicality in this light. This demand of the rules is being unswervingly embodied in daily practice.

Moscow Communists have to their credit many valuable initiatives and leading innovations which have found widespread application. These include the drawing up of personal plans for enhanced labor productivity and the saving of material and energy resources, the team contract, the Moscow railroad workers' initiative on driving heavy freight trains, and much else. The competition among the city's working people for the fulfillment of 5-year targets and annual plans ahead of schedule, by the Great October anniversaries, has become a genuine mass movement. Currently the movement for marking the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress in a worthy fashion and for fulfilling the targets for the third and subsequent years of the 5-year plan is gathering increasing momentum in the capital. Communists have come out with the initiative to mark the 25th anniversary of the movement for a communist attitude to labor with shock labor weeks.

The patriotic movement to strengthen organization, labor, and production discipline in every possible way launched in the capital under the motto "Honor and Glory Through Labor" is also producing real results. With the active support of all Muscovites, the city party organizations are persistently striving to create everywhere an atmosphere of comradely mutual exactingness and strict observance of the moral principles of the inhabitant of a model communist city in production and in daily life.

The overwhelming majority of Moscow Communists employed in the sphere of material production have adopted and are successfully implementing personal plans for attaining the targets of the third year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule and for increasing labor productivity and are keeping personal economy accounts. In recent years the number of Communist labor shock workers among party members has increased considerably, and almost 85,000 members are active rationalizers and inventors.

By setting examples of selfless labor, the Communists lead the other production workers and actively influence the situation and mood in labor collectives. The following Communist workers and Heroes of Socialist Labor enjoy deserved authority: V.I. Koptev, steelworker at the Serp i Molot Plant; V.A. Zatvornitskiy, comprehensive team leader at the No 1 Mosstroy Trust; P.A. Vindyukov, heat treatment specialist at the No 1 State Ball Bearing Plant; Yu.T. Barulina, Foundry worker at the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant; V.F. Sokolov, engine driver at the Moscow Sortirovochnaya Depot; State Prize winner, N.F. Monovalova, weaver at the Krasnaya Roza Combine; and many others.

Experience has proven that party members display constant initiative, innovative spirit, and principledness when they not only work in shock fashion but also play an active part in the affairs of their party organizations, undergo a genuine school of political education there, and are molded into organizers of the working people.

A most important result of the great organizational and political work by party organizations and of Communists' implementation of their vanguard role is the successful fulfillment of social and economic development plans by the capital's working people. The targees for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan for increased industrial production and labor productivity were exceeded. The amount of output in the top quality category has reached 44 percent. Hundreds of million rubles-worth of above-plan output has been produced by enterprises.

Shortcomings also exist in our work. The City party organization is focusing the Communists' attention on the unsolved problems and on the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

By their consciousness, active life stance, ideological maturity, high moral qualities, discipline, and organization, the capital's Communists are rallying the Moscow working people around the party's Central Committee and mobilizing them for shock labor in the name of the further flourishing of the socialist motherland.

USSR GOSSTROY CHAIRMAN NOVIKOV IN MOLDAVIA

PM201454 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 1

[ATEM report: "I.T. Novikov's Visit to Moldavia"]

[Text] I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, has been in the republic for 2 days.

A meeting took place between Comrade Novikov and the aktiv of construction organization workers. Taking part were S.K. Grossu, first secretary of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers; B.N. Savochko, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; V.G. Kutyrkin, and N.D. Polyakov deputy chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers; and executives of the Moldavia Communist Party Central Committee, the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, and gorispolkoms. In his speech Comrade Novikov dwelt in detail on questions of improving the management of capital construction, improving work quality, introducing the team contract and everything new and progressive, and considerably increasing labor productivity on the basis of the industrialization of construction production.

I.T. Novikov familiarized himself with the progress of building work in the city of Kishinev and the construction of the Moldavian Metallurgical Plant.

BRIEFS

NEW BOOK ON AZERBAIJAN -- Geydar Aliyev's new book entitled "Soviet Azerbaijan" has been published in the Azeri language by the Azer Publishers. The book outlines the achievements of workers in Azerbaijan SSR during the 60 years of Soviet sovereignty. [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 22 Jun 83 GF]

IMPORTANCE OF TYUMEN OIL DEVELOPMENTS STRESSED

OW150531 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 10 June carries the 55-minute "Links of a Single Chain" program in the "Problems, Investigations, Solutions" series presented by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy. This installment deals with oil and gas industry development problems in Tyumen Oblast.

The program begins with aerial shots of the snow-covered Tyumen Oblast countryside, roads, oil rigs and cities, while Voznesenskiy speaks about the wealth of natural resources there and notes: "Today the Tyumen oil and gas complex already produces every second metric ton of oil produced in the country." He adds: "The future of the Tyumen oil and gas complex will, to a great extent, determine the future of the whole national economy."

Appearing in a studio, Voznesenskiy says: "At least one half of all ministries and departments and practically all regions of the country take part in the development of the Tyumen oil and gas complex." Noting the importance of geologists in the development of the Tyumen region, Voznesenskiy interviews Farman Kurbanovich Salmanov, Chief of the Main Administration for Geology in the Tyumen Region of the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry [glavtyumengeologiya], on geological prospecting work in Tyumen Oblast. Salmanov reports that geological prospecting work is being carried out near Urengoy and has moved to the Tazovskiy, Yamal and Gydanskiy peninsulas, where conditions are severe and difficult. Commenting on the region's prospects for oil and gas development, he says: "In 1983 we will reach an output level of 1 million metric tons of oil daily, and in 1985 we will achieve a daily flow of 1 billion cubic meters of gas."

Voznesenskiy turns to the problem of availability of the appropriate transport equipment needed by Tyumen oil and gas industry workers, such as aircraft, swamp vehicles, large equipment transports and air cushion vehicles. As he speaks, video shows several machines, including an experimental air cushion vehicle designed in Tyumen called the "Gepard T-1". As the scene cuts to show heavy traffic on a muddy road, Voznesenskiy talks about the importance of roads in the oblast. He says: "The development of any oil deposit begins with the construction of a road, particularly where there are practically no roads at all. Here roads essentially decide the question not only of the speed with which people and goods are transported but also that of the very possibility of development of the deposits, as in the case of the famous Samotlor deposit in the Nizhnevartovsk region." Noting the intensity of traffic on these roads, Voznesenskiy adds: "Generally, if roads are vital arteries everywhere, then here they precede everything. In the long run the main thing -- the extraction of oil -- depends on whether or not they are built, on how many there are and on their quality."

Voznesenskiy notes that there are still many problems with transport in Tyumen, from spare parts to road construction methods; video cuts to an interview with A.A. Trofimov, chief of the "Nizhnevartovskneftegaz" [Nizhnevartovsk Oil and Gas] Production Association Administration, who says that the equipment shipped to the region must be designed for the North, taking into consideration such things as the comfort of drivers in extremely cold weather conditions and the reliability of vehicles which must be operated in areas with no roads at all or with poor roads. He complains that a lot of equipment has to be modified after delivery. Then Voznesenskiy is again shown in the studio, where he comments on the extent to which equipment must be modified locally. As the video shows men welding a truck trailer in a workshop, Voznesenskiy says that because supplied equipment often cannot withstand the severe local conditions, new, more reliable versions must be built locally at greater expense and equipment arriving from suppliers must be rigidly inspected.

In an interview, A.N. Golev, a brigade leader in a pipe repair shop, reports on the work needed to repair pipes being supplied by the Azerbaijan, Severskiy and Taganrog metallurgical plants. He singles out the poor quality of pipes supplied by the Taganrog plant and appeals for improvement. Voznesenskiy goes on to introduce several officials of Nizhnevartovsk enterprises who have voiced dissatisfaction with the quality of equipment supplied to them. V.A. Fedorchenko, chief of a "Nizhnevartovskneftegas" Production Association Administration, notes the decrease in stockpiled material since freight began arriving via the new railroad. He says the stockpiles of expensive material resources could be even further reduced if the suppliers could maintain a steady supply of materials.

Voznesenskiy goes on to report that many proposals made by comrades had been forwarded to the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, among others, and had received a substantial response. "It appears that the ministry knows and attempts to solve questions of concern to Tyumen oil industry workers," he says, adding "nonetheless, one would like to ask both this and other ministries, to which the collected materials will be sent after this program, to show utmost concern and goodwill in responding to the comments and requests of Tyumen workers" and to view solutions from the point of view of "practical improvement of everything that still hinders the oil workers in their jobs."

Voznesenskiy continues by noting that nobody is claiming that the work of Tyumen oil industry workers is faultless, and adds that, nevertheless, the point at issue is the fact that oil ensures the operation of "all branches of the economy, all enterprises and regions of the country" and that "this national economic product is needed by everyone, and Tyumen oil industry workers (understand this quite well)." He says that the workers are "performing an essential state task and know that their labor is an important link in the affairs of all the people."

Referring to the question of whether or not there are any unimportant links in the national economy, Voznesenskiy cites a Lenin essay entitled "The Strength of the Chain Is Determined by the Strength of Its Weakest Link." He says: "Today, when the party directs all links of the economy toward a single final national economic objective, we are correct when we say that Lenin's idea is also fair when applied to public production and to the work of every enterprise, association, branch and region of the country, to all links of the national economic chain." He calls for strengthening all the links in this chain so that not a single one of these links can undermine the whole.

Voznesenskiy points out that departmental interests should be economically subordinated to the state's interests and that all links in the national economy must be oriented toward a common final goal. Material and moral interests must be directed toward gaining advantages not only for an enterprise or branch of industry but for the entire national economy as well, he says.

As video shows an oil-drilling rig, Voznesenskiy notes that another major national economic problem is being encountered in Tyumen. Video then cuts to show Voznesenskiy talking to Vladimir Petrovich Kuramin, chairman of the Interdepartmental Territorial Commission for Questions on the Development of the West Siberian Oil & Gas Complex and chief of a USSR Gosplan department. Voznesenskiy notes that, during its visit in Tyumen, his "group" felt "particularly sharply the problem of unity and, to some extent as well, the contradictions between the territorial and branch administrations." He asks Kuramin: "To what extent do you feel this problem in your activities and, in your opinion, what are the ways to solve it?" Kuramin notes the expanding role of territorial production complexes in the country's economic development, and points out that more than 50 ministries and departments are involved in the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex. This shows how difficult it is to develop a single direction, he adds, and this was the reason why his interdepartmental commission was set up.

Kuramin outlines the responsibilities of his commission in coordinating plans and programs but says that every day gives rise to questions which must be solved on the spot, adding: "Unfortunately there is no organization yet" which can do this. Voznesenskiy then draws the conclusion that "nonetheless, in contemporary conditions of development of the Tyumen oil and gas complex and precisely at the present stage of its existence, it is necessary to considerably strengthen the territorial aspect of planning and administration," adding: "If you will, make it the key factor in relation to departmental and branch planning and administration."

Kuramin responds by noting that today "the departmental approach still prevails over other approaches" and supports the idea of strengthening the role of territorial organs of both administration and planning. He adds that it is obvious that the powers invested in the interdepartmental commission are insufficient to solve these issues, and suggests various alternatives, including the creation of an organization under the Council of Ministers with powers to solve issues on the spot.

Voznesenskiy notes that, during his visit to Tyumen, he met many remarkable people. Video then introduces N.P. Nezhdanov, brigade leader and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, who describes the construction of an experimental gas compressor station and the labor methods adopted by his brigade to expedite construction. Voznesenskiy says that "one of the most acute and difficult problems in the present development of Tyumen Oblast is the shortage of personnel. The solution here lies only in training personnel especially for the Tyumen petroleum industry and the production organizations supporting it."

Voznesenskiy notes that there are other problems which are not as great but nonetheless are also important. Video cuts to show G. K. Vetokhin, foreman of a brigade engaged in capital repairs of oil wells, who outlines the problems associated with oil well repair as video shows roustabouts handling pipes on a drilling rig which can sink several wells from one base. Vetokhin singles out the question of special work clothes which are still not waterproof nor warm enough.

Video returns to Voznesenskiy, who turns to the question of scientific and technical progress which, he says, "facilitates labor and makes it more productive and raises the efficiency of production. This is also particularly important for Tyumen because, at the present second stage of development of this enormous complex, the problem of manpower here, as in the entire national economy, is exacerbated." He notes that the number of people employed in the basic task of oil extraction is small while an enormous number are working in transport, maintenance, material and technical supply and other auxiliary activities. "Mechanization and automation of these processes would help not only to raise labor productivity but also solve the personnel problem," Voznesenskiy says.

Video cuts to show Voznesenskiy talking to N.P. Zakharchenko, first deputy chief and chief engineer of "Glavtyumenneftegaz" [main Administration for the Oil and Gas Industry in the Tyumen Region]. Zakharchenko notes that increased yields of oil due to further development work raises the question of increased production capabilities, and adds that the problem must be solved with a minimum number of people, minimum expenses and a maximum use of the achievements of science and technology. Another problem he identifies is the extraction of science and technology. Another problem he identifies is the extraction of maximum quantities of oil from available deposits. He cites the example of the reconstruction of pumping stations at the Samotlor and Fedorovskoye deposits, which has resulted in electric power savings and automation, and he adds that emphasis is being placed on reconstruction and modernization of existing facilities rather than on the construction of new projects.

Voznesenskiy asks Zakharchenko about the reserves available for the development of the oil industry in Tyumen. Zakharchenko says that the main reserves are the idle oil wells, whose exploitation is a primary task. He adds that "during 3 months of this year we began the mechanical extraction of oil at more than 1,000 wells, whereas last year we began this kind of oil extraction at 3,000 wells." Another reserve, he says, is the efficient use of transport assets because "practically every fourth piece of equipment, every fourth unit -- comprising an enormous number -- is standing idle, they are primarily awaiting spare parts today in order to go into operation." He also notes such problems as the efficient use of material resources such as building materials and labor resources.

Voznesenskiy is again shown in a studio where he talks about the development of Nizhnevartovsk, the capital of Tyumen. He notes that more than 170,000 people already live in the city, where more than 1.5 million square meters of housing and other facilities have been built. Video cuts to show S.I. Denisov, Nizhnevartovsk Gorispolkom chairman, who talks about some of these facilities. In 1981, he notes, 297,000 square meters of housing were commissioned, whereas the 1982 figure was smaller because of a decrease in funds allocated for oil industry workers housing. Video shows ships and wharfs on the Ob River covered in snow as Denisov talks about the need for embankment work to stop erosion. Denisov also highlights the serious problem of street and road construction in the city as video shows heavy traffic moving over dirty and uneven roads.

Video returns to show Voznesenskiy talking to L.V. Shkoda, chief of the centralized air transport service of the "Nizhnevartovskneftegas" production association, about the kind of people who are attracted to the North and the why work in the North attracts people. Shkoda notes that these people are not all romantics. "The pay is good here and I see nothing wrong if a person earns a lot, for the work is hard here, of course, very hard at times," he says, adding, however, that most people come to test their personal abilities. Shkoda then reads some poetry he wrote about Nizhnevartovsk.

In conclusion Voznesenskiy, shown again in a studio, wishes further growth of the might of Siberia and its role in the life of the Soviet state as well as its appeal to those who wish to test themselves on a hard but important job.

PILFERAGE VIEWED; POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS EXPLORED

AU171550 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Militia Major General A. Ishchenko, chief of the Administration for the Struggle Against Plundering Socialist Property in the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Why Does the Plunderer Have Nine Lives"]

[Text] The real incomes of the Soviet people are increasing year in and year out, and the country's material and spiritual wealth is growing. Most citizens deservedly enjoy the fruits of their toil. But there are also people who manage to offer as little as possible and to snatch as much as possible from society. It is essential to strictly control the measure of labor and the measure of consumption. Otherwise, loopholes open for plunderers and spongers, bribe-takers and profiteers -- for those sponging on the honest toil of the others.

For example, why do many workers and employees of the meat, dairy and food industry, and of the fruit and vegetable economy, take home from their enterprises meat, milk, butter, cream and pastries? Surprising is the fact that in the shops in which they pilfer goods it is not always possible to detect the losses. It turns out that the rules existing in these branches for writing off raw materials and finished products became obsolete a long time ago.

This is why persons bearing material responsibility manage, without much effort, to cover up the material losses and, naturally enough, also the "lifters" themselves.

Are the ministries of the meat and dairy industry, of the food industry and others, by chance, unaware of this? No, they are aware, because law and order organs have repeatedly told them of this. However, they have taken no timely measures, although they have services at their disposal to see to its that the existing rules are effective.

The practice of so-called petty thieving is also commonplace at the enterprises of other branches. And what is striking is the fact that plunderers frequently act not surreptitiously, but in front of their foremen, brigade leaders, storehouse and workshop managers. The medium-bracket leaders know perfectly well which of their workers are lifting goods. The duty to nip the offenses in the bud would seem to be their foremost duty. But they are a long way from uniformity in carrying out this duty. They do not regard it as a shameful thing to lift some "trifle" at the enterprise, even themselves. As a matter of fact, petty thieving is not as harmless as it seems to be; it results in big losses for the national economy. The Borovich couple, employed at the Tismenitsa Fur Association in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, plundered rabbit furs at the enterprise for 2 years. They used skins and semifinished furs to manufacture caps which they were selling on the market, and for the money they thus obtained they were buying valuables. The valuables and money gained in this illicit manner ammounted to a total of R64,000. The culprits were brought to criminal account.

More refined methods of pilfering are being practiced by those thieves who deliberately evade the law and plot their criminal acts in advance. In order to disguise these acts, they use special skills in the field of technology, the knowledge of materials and accounting.

Here, for example, are the smart methods used by Zhurba, the female manager of the Siberian meat dumping shop in dining hall No 10 of the Nikolayev restaurant and coffee-shop association, and by some of her associates. Going against the recipe for preparing meat pies, they substituted flour and onions for part of meat in the stuffing and used everything they "saved" in this way to make pies off the record. They sold these products at the sales stand and naturally kept the money for themselves. These machinations were soon detected by the functionaries of the Organization for the Struggle Against the Plundering of Socialist Property. Even the fictitious invoices, which were destroyed as soon as the additional pies were sold, did not help the pilferers. Manager Zhurba, cooks Litvinova, Nikolenko, Rudenko and Chabanova, and salesmen Sadovnik, Goncharuk and Sheptelish were put on trial and duly punished.

As we can see, the mechanism of offense was not only carefully devised; it was also put into operation by the shop manager who played the role, one can say, of leader of the gang of her subordinates.

The duty borne by leaders personally responsible for the safety of socialist property must be reiterated again and again. Having turned a blind eye to the pilfering acts, the leaders sometimes happen to be mere onlookers, but some of them make arrangements with the criminals.

A group of pilferers which operated in a Berdichevskiy Rayon consumer society was spearheaded by Zavadskiy, director of the food combine. Those actively participating in pilfering were Kolomiyets, slaughterhouse manager; Galin, storehouse manager; and Ivanov, refrigerator manager. The machinations were connived at by Tsymbalyuk, board chairman of the Berdichevskiy Rayon consumer society, who was cajoles by bribes. The sum pilfered from the state proved to be rather large: the cash confiscated from the pilferers totaled more than R200,000, the value of the deposits which had been frozen ran into R40,000, the jewelry registered amounted to about 100 pieces and, in addition, there were 11 motor vehicles, many carpets, furs and cut-glass articles.

The culprits received their due punishment: Tsymbalyuk was sentenced to 10 years in prison, and strict sentences are also awaiting his accomplices.

Law and order organs are intensifying the struggle against offenses for profit. Society is actively cooperating in this matter. Voluntary people's squads, Komsomol task detachments, and voluntary auxiliaries [obshchestvenniki] of militia organs and doing a great deal to prevent offenses. At the same time, in our opinion, the safety of socialist property should be regarded as one of the basic indexes in the economic activity of enterprises and organizations. Persons found guilty of squandering communal property should be punished morally and materially. Such sanctions should be applied primarily to leaders.

Serious obstacles on the path of the plunderers should be erected by accountants. They are expected to see to it that the accounts are accurate, and that money and material values are used rationally. However, unscrupulous persons deliberately entangling the accounts and "concocting" fictitious documents in order to conceal thefts also occur among them. Kovalyuk, chief accountant of the Shepetovka inter-kolkhoz administration in Khmelnitskiy Oblast, and cashier Konoplyanko were sentenced to long terms in jail. In 3 years, they cashed false checks and pocketed more than R24,000.

On such occasions, it is the inspector who blocks the way of dishonest people. On the whole, this is also the case. But there are some problems even in this respect. What matters is that the efficiency of departmental control and inspection services be raised. The point is that ministerial and departmental inspectors do not always assess the breaches of financial and state discipline on principle, covering them up in an attempt to hide their "dirty linen." It is not mere chance that some of them yield to the temptation to deal with the pilferers.

Thus Yagotskiy, control and inspection section chief at the Vinnitsa meat industry production association, hindered control and shielded pilferers operating at the Bar poultry combine. When this did not help and the culprits were put on trial, he tried by fraud to act as their public defense counsel. Here is another case. Tester, senior inspector in the repair and construction trust of the Zakarpatskaya Oblast municipal service organization, on the contrary, was very strict in inspecting the subordinate organizations. However, he used the facts of abuse to blackmail and extort bribes, and for this he was sentenced to 13 years in prison.

These examples attest to weak spots in departmental control. In my opinion, the time is ripe to increase the responsibility of ministerial and departmental leaders for breaches in the system of control services. At the same time, it is essential to examine the question of improving the system of departmental control itself. Would not it be more advisable to subordinate ministerial and departmental inspectors to oblast inspection departments and to the analogous department in the central apparatus of a branch ministry? In our opinion, the structure of the control and inspection administration in the Ukrainian Ministry of Finance has proved to be viable in practice and is the most acceptable. Three years ago, the Ukrainian Ministry of Consumer Services tried to imitate this system. The point was to free the inspector from the control, for example, of the director of a rayon consumer services combine, and to put him on the oblast administration staff. But the final decision has not been adopted. This delay seems to be unjustified. In complying with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of our party's November 1982 Central Committee plenum, internal affairs organs and all Soviet people are vigorously fighting mismanagement and consolidating labor and production discipline. In distributing the material boon, even the slightest deviation from the law results in adverse consequences and impedes efficient management. Profit must be checked. This is the position from which each Soviet man and woman must fight the plunderers of socialist property.

JANUARY-MAY LIVESTOCK FIGURES REVIEWED

PM231001 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 83 (Signed to Press 15 Jun 83) p 18

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of stockraising on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January-May 1983.

Having skillfully organized the maintenance of livestock, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have achieved a noticeable increase in the output of the main stockraising products in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The leading farms are striving not simply to increase livestock and poultry productivity, but also to achieve a reduction in the expenditure on the production of livestock unit products.

I. Production of Livestock Products

Indicators	Jan-May	Jan-May as percentage of Jan-May 1982
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight), thousand metric tons	6,292	107
of which, cattle	3,757	105
hogs	1,553	110
sheep and goats	173	97
poultry	809	112
Gross milk yield -- thousand metric tons	26,346	112
average milk yield per cow -- kilograms	931	112
Hen's eggs obtained -- millions	21,569	106
average egg yield per laying hen	88	102

In January-May 1983, in comparison with the same period last year, meat production increased by 402,000 tons on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The output of this product increased on the farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Tajikistan, Armania, Turkmenistan and Estonia.

In the RSFSR, the biggest increase in meat product was ensured on the farms of Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, Pskov, Vladimir, Kaluga, Orel, Moscow, Ryazan, Tula, Kirov, Tambov, Ulyanovsk, Orenburg, Perm, and Kaliningrad Oblasts, the Karelian, Mari, Chuvash, Bashkir, Kalmyk, Tatar, Udmurt, North Osetian, Chechen-Ingush and Tuva ASSR's, and the Krasnodar and Maritime Krays.

The gross milk yield for the 5 months was 2,763,000 metric tons -- more than in January-May last year. The biggest production increase was achieved by the farms of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, the RSFSR and the Ukraine; in the RSFSR, dairy farming developed at the highest rate on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Nonchernozem Zone.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 1.189 billion eggs in the past 5 months in comparison with the same period last year. An increase in this product was achieved by the farms of all the union republics.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of output purchased	Purchased in Jan-May 1983	Jan-May 1983 as percentage of Jan-May 1982
Livestock and poultry (in live weight -- thousand metric tons	6,142	108
Milk -- thousand tons	23,048	116
Eggs -- millions	20,268	105

The volume of sales to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms during January-May 1983 increased by 456,000 metric tons. Purchases of these products increased in all the union republics, apart from Kirghizia and Kazakhstan. The biggest increase in the sale of livestock and poultry was ensured by the farms of Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Moldavia, Azerbaijan and Belorussia.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 3,259,000 metric tons during the 5 months. There was an increase in the sale to the state of these products in all the union republics, apart from Kirghizia, Kazakhstan and Armenia. The biggest increase in sales of milk was on the farms of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Moldavia, the RSFSR and the Ukraine. In the RSFSR, the sales of these products were increased considerably by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Mari and Chuvash ASSR's, Kirov and Kaliningrad Oblasts, the Mordovian ASSR, the Maritime Kray, and Tula, Vladimir, Perm, Gorkiy and Ryazan Oblasts, the Udmurt and Tatar ASSR's, Orel, Ulyanovsk, Tambov, Pskov, Ivanovo, Leningrad, And Vologda Oblasts, Krasnodar Kray, Kaluga, Kuybyshev, Kursk and other oblasts.

The sale to the state of eggs increased by 940 million in January-May. Egg purchases increased on farms of all the union republics. In the RSFSR, egg purchases increased considerably on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Irkutsk Oblast, the Maritime Kray, Ryazan Oblast, the Chuvash and Tatar ASSR's, Sakhalin, Volgograd, Perm, Chelyabinsk, and Tyumen Oblasts, the Udmurt ASSR, Saratov and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products for the Union Republics

Jan-May 1983 as percentage of Jan-May 1982

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	107	112	106	108	116	105
RSFSR	106	113	105	108	117	104
Of which						
Non-chernozem zone	111	121	105	112	127	103
Ukrainian SSR	105	113	108	106	117	108
Belorussian SSR	110	106	106	109	110	1[illegible]
Uzbek SSR	105	102	100.6	108	104	101
Kazakh SSR	99	97	104	98	99.2	103
Georgian SSR	102	101	114	106	100.0	109
Azerbaijan SSR	109	100.9	109	111	100.1	109
Lithuanian SSR	134	115	107	136	132	106

Moldavian SSR	113	120	106	115	128	105
Latvian SSR	114	121	108	117	148	109
Kirghiz SSR	90	96	112	88	97	112
Tajik SSR	100.6	100.7	104	104	103	104
Armenian SSR	100.3	100.2	114	101	99.4	112
Turkmen SSR	102	101	106	105	106	109
Estonian SSR	130	120	107	132	131	108

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 316,000 metric tons of milk and 166,000 metric tons of livestock on the population's personal farms in January-May 1983.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 June 1983, there were 96.8 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes which is 1.4 million more than on the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.9 million. The hog population was 58.6 million, showing an increase of 2.8 million. There were 148.2 million sheep and goats, which is 1.8 million more than on the same date last year. The number of poultry was 778.8 million, showing an increase of 21 million. The cattle population increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except Georgia.

The hog population increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all union republics, apart from farms of Kazakhstan and Kirghizia. The number of sheep and goats increased on farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia and Turkmenistan.

The summer period is the most favorable time for increasing milk and meat production. The leading farms, by making rational use of all forage lands and correctly organizing work on livestock units, are achieving high indicators. Their experience must become the property of all stockraisers. Effective competition of collectives, regular reviewing of results and ensuring the best possible cultural and consumer services for stockraising workers -- these are important conditions for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale to the state of livestock unit products.

CSA HAY STATISTICS ISSUED; DEFICIENCIES NOTED

LD252247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Grain harvesting work is being carried out increasingly widely and intensively. Harvesting is now in progress in all the republics in Central Asia, the southern parts of Kazakhstan, Krasnodar Kray, Crimea Oblast and Stavropol Kray. In the Ukraine more than 300,000 hectares have been cut, and one-fourth of the cut crops has been threshed. It should be particularly stressed that there has been an enviable fodder harvest almost everywhere. According to the Central Statistical Administration, throughout the country twice as much as last year has been procured. The amount of haylage procured is more than 23 million metric tons and dehydrated fodder about 2 million metric tons. The mixed grass in Kalinin Oblast is pleasing to behold. Particularly successful here are the clovers: high, thick, and succulent. And on most farms they have been treated well and carefully.

Unfortunately, however, this is not everywhere. We gain the impression that the early ripening of the grasses has caught certain chiefs and specialists unawares, as they say: workers, equipment, and good-quality storage facilities were not prepared. Even toward the end of the first third of the month more than 100 units for preparing granules and grass meals were not operating in the oblast. Primarily this goes for farms in Sonkovskiy, Andreapolskiy, Kuvshinovskiy, and Toropetskiy rayons. Once again mention must be made of negligence by Selkhoztekhnika and the absence of spare parts. It is to be hoped that the most effective and urgent measures will be taken.

COSMOS 1471 LAUNCHED FROM SOVIET UNION 28 JUNE

LD290748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0630 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jun (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1471, was launched in the Soviet Union on Tuesday. It is carrying scientific equipment intended for the continuation of space exploration.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of orbit -- 89.7 minutes.

Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 369 km.

Minimum distance -- 182 km.

Inclination of orbit -- 67.2 degrees.

The equipment on the satellite is working normally.

SALYUT-7 SPACE FLIGHT 'PROCEEDING NORMALLY'

LD290945 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- A special TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

The Salyut-7-Soyuz T-9-Cosmos-1443 research complex continues in flight.

According to trajectory measurements its orbit parametres are: Maximum distance from the earth is 343 kilometres, minimum distance -- 328 kilometres, the period of revolution -- 91.1 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Alexandrov began their second day abroad the station Salyut-7 at 10 hours today and are to work till 23 hours Moscow time. Under their programme they are taking steps to change over their station to a piloted-flight regime, reactivate life-support and thermal regulation systems, and check on the functioning of radio communications facilities.

In the living compartments of the orbital complex conditions close to those on earth are being maintained: a pressure of 750 millimetres of mercury column and a temperature of 18 degrees centigrade.

The process of adaptation of the crew members to the conditions of weightlessness is proceeding normally. Both of the cosmonauts feel well.

USTINOV ARRIVES IN BALTIC REGION FOR EXERCISES

LD281841 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Preparations have been completed on the territory of the Baltic region and western Belorussia for the exercises of the fleet troops and forces of the USSR Armed Forces which begin on 29 June. On 28 June, USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov arrived in the area where the exercises are to be held.

POPKOV ON CPSU PLENUM, SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

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[Address by Gen Mikhail Danilovich Popkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Military Council, and chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR Ground Forces -- from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] Respected comrades: Over the past few days the eyes of all Soviet people and servicemen of the Army and Navy were turned to Moscow, the capital of our motherland. Here, the work of the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet was conducted in an exceptionally businesslike and creative atmosphere. Questions of vital importance to the whole party and country were discussed. This is why working people and servicemen of the Armed Forces everywhere are now studying with ever-increasing interest the documents of the plenum and the Supreme Soviet session, considering them as an urgent program for their activities.

The session's decision to elect Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet was accepted with particular satisfaction. The Soviet people and servicemen of the Army and Navy unanimously approve this decision.

The speech by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made an indelible impression on the participants of the plenum. It represents a new, major contribution to the depository of Marxism-Leninism. The decisions of the plenum and the Supreme Soviet session are another convincing illustration on the constant attention of the CPSU Central Committee to further improve the party's idelogical work and communist education of the working people.

The reports and addresses at the plenum and the Supreme Soviet session and the documents adopted by them gave a profound analysis of the domestic and foreign policies of the party and Soviet state and expressed the firm will of the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in tirelessly strengthening the economic and defense might of our socialist motherland. Taking part in the work of the plenum, we felt the full force of the educational activities conducted by the party and its organizations among the masses, including the servicemen of the Army and Navy, and the scope of these activities.

You know that the might of the Soviet Armed Forces is embodied in their combat capacities which represent a solid fusion of technical equipment, high-level military skill, and invincible morale. The plenum again emphasized the important educational role of our Army and Navy and called them schools of courage, diligence, and lofty morals. It noted that generally Soviet young people bear Army service well, persistenly master modern military equipment and weapons, and, when the interests of the homeland and international duty require it, perform genuine heroic deeds worthy of the lofty glory of their fathers and grandfathers.

This high assessment obliges commanders, political workers, army communists, and the entire personnel to persistently improve their military skills and to strenghten discipline and organization. Soviet servicemen act precisely in this way. The results from a number of months of the current training year at units and on vessels are striking confirmation of this. Personnel are successfully and qualitatively improving field, aviation, and naval training, mastering modern equipment and weapons, and tirelessly strengthening vigilance and combat readiness. The concrete and purposeful ideological policies of educational work actively facilitate this.

The plenum directs us to a more qualitative solution of topical propaganda and agitation problems, to combining ideological organizational party work, and to the unity of word and deed. Important significance is attached to heroic and patriotic and international education and to preparing the young people to defend the motherland.

Good opportunities for this arise in connection with the 40th anniversaries of historic battles and preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Commanders, political bodies, and party organizations of the Armed Forces will take all necessary measures to implement these principles of the plenum and the Supreme Soviet session.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's declaration that the party and state will further do everything necessary to ensure the security of their country, our friends and allies, and increase the combat might of the Armed Forces -- a powerful factor in restraining the aggressive aspiration of imperialist reaction -- gave rise to profound satisfaction from all servicemen.

As already reported in the press, exercises of naval servicemen and forces will be conducted from 29 June under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, USSR minister of defense. The successful execution of these exercises in the complex international situation is our servicemen's best reply to the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Communists and the entire personnel of the USSR Armed Forces are closely united around the party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo, and are always ready to fulfill any order of the motherland to defend the gains of socialism.